NOTICE OF OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET ACTION

Date 01/07/2016

Department of Commerce
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

FOR CERTIFYING OFFICIAL: Jennifer Jessup
FOR CLEARANCE OFFICER: Jennifer Jessup

In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act, OMB has taken action on your request received 11/24/2015

ACTION REQUESTED: Revision of a currently approved collection
TYPE OF REVIEW REQUESTED: Regular
ICR REFERENCE NUMBER: 201511-0648-005
AGENCY ICR TRACKING NUMBER:
TITLE: Coastal Zone Management Program Administration
LIST OF INFORMATION COLLECTIONS: See next page

OMB ACTION: Approved without change
OMB CONTROL NUMBER: 0648-0119
The agency is required to display the OMB Control Number and inform respondents of its legal significance in accordance with 5 CFR 1320.5(b).

EXPIRATION DATE: 01/31/2019 DISCONTINUE DATE:

BURDEN:	RESPONSES	HOURS	COSTS
Previous	360	9,704	851
New	370	9,196	849
Difference			
Change due to New Statute	0	0	0
Change due to Agency Discretion	0	-68	0
Change due to Agency Adjustment	10	-440	-2
Change due to PRA Violation	0	0	0

TERMS OF CLEARANCE:

OMB Authorizing Official: Dominic J. Mancini
Acting Deputy Administrator,
Office Of Information And Regulatory Affairs

List of ICs			
IC Title	Form No.	Form Name	CFR Citation
Coastal Zone Management Act Performance Management System			
Semiannual performance reports for 306,306a, 309, 310,6217			
Section C annual performance report			
Amendments and Program Changes documentation			
Section 306A documentation	NA	Section 306A checklist	
Section 309 Assessment and Strategy documents			15 CFR 923 Subpart K
Nonpoint Pollution Control Program			
Section 309 Competitive Funding - Section A Semi-Annual Performance Report on Project Implementation			

PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT SUBMISSION

Please read the instructions before completing this form. For additional forms or assistance in completing this form, contact your agency's Paperwork Clearance Officer. Send two copies of this form, the collection instrument to be reviewed, the supporting statement, and any additional documentation to: Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, Docket Library, Room 10102, 725 17th Street NW, Washington, DC 20503.

1. Agency/Subagency originating request
Department of Commerce/NOAA/NOS

2. OMB control number
a. 0648 - 0119
b. [ ] None

3. Type of information collection (*check one*)
a. [ ] New Collection
b. [✔] Revision of a currently approved collection
c. [✔] Extension of a currently approved collection
d. [ ] Reinstatement, without change, of a previously approved collection for which approval has expired
e. [ ] Reinstatement, with change, of a previously approved collection for which approval has expired
f. [ ] Existing collection in use without an OMB control number
For b-f, note Item A2 of Supporting Statement instructions

4. Type of review requested (*check one*)
a. [✔] Regular submission
b. [ ] Emergency - Approval requested by ____/____/____
c. [ ] Delegated

5. Small entities
Will this information collection have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities? [ ] Yes [✔] No

6. Requested expiration date
a. [✔] Three years from approval date b. [ ] Other Specify:____

7. Title
Coastal Zone Management Program Administration Grants, Performance Reports, Amendments and Routine Program Changes, Section 306A and Section 309 Requirements, and Section 6217 Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Program

8. Agency form number(s) (*if applicable*)

9. Keywords
CZMA, coastal management, coastal zone management

10. Abstract

This request is for a revision and extension of this collection of information for the administration of the National Coastal Zone Management Program created under the Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) of 1972, as amended. This collection covers program development (Section 305), performance reporting (Sections 305, 306/306A, 309, 310, 6217, as applicable), programmatic requirements and guidance for small-scale construction projects (Section 306A), the enhancement program (Section 309), changes to approved state coastal management programs (15 CFR 923 Subpart H), and development and approval of coastal nonpoint programs (Section 6217). Only states with approved coastal management programs need to provide data for these reporting requirements and even then, some reporting requirements, such as Section 309, are voluntary and others are on an as-needed basis. There is a net burden reduction due to: 1) a decrease in the amount of information collected for two programs; 2) a decrease in the number of respondents for one program; and 3) a decrease in the estimate of preparation/submission time for one program.

11. Affected public (*Mark primary with "P" and all others that apply with "x"*)
a. ___ Individuals or households d. ___ Farms
b. ___ Business or other for-profit e. ___ Federal Government
c. ___ Not-for-profit institutions f. X State, Local or Tribal Government

12. Obligation to respond (*check one*)
a. [ ] Voluntary
b. [ ] Required to obtain or retain benefits
c. [✔] Mandatory

13. Annual recordkeeping and reporting burden
a. Number of respondents: 34
b. Total annual responses: 370
1. Percentage of these responses collected electronically: 100 %
c. Total annual hours requested: 9,196
d. Current OMB inventory: 9,704
e. Difference: -508
f. Explanation of difference
1. Program change: -68
2. Adjustment: -440

14. Annual reporting and recordkeeping cost burden (*in thousands of dollars*)
a. Total annualized capital/startup costs: 0
b. Total annual costs (O&M): 1
c. Total annualized cost requested: 1
d. Current OMB inventory: 1
e. Difference: 0
f. Explanation of difference
1. Program change: ____
2. Adjustment: ____

15. Purpose of information collection (*Mark primary with "P" and all others that apply with "X"*)
a. P Application for benefits e. X Program planning or management
b. X Program evaluation f. ___ Research
c. ___ General purpose statistics g. ___ Regulatory or compliance
d. ___ Audit

16. Frequency of recordkeeping or reporting (*check all that apply*)
a. [ ] Recordkeeping b. [ ] Third party disclosure
c. [✔] Reporting
1. [✔] On occasion 2. [ ] Weekly 3. [ ] Monthly
4. [ ] Quarterly 5. [✔] Semi-annually 6. [✔] Annually
7. [ ] Biennially 8. [✔] Other (describe) ____

17. Statistical methods
Does this information collection employ statistical methods
[ ] Yes [✔] No

18. Agency Contact (person who can best answer questions regarding the content of this submission)
Name: Allison Castellan
Phone: 301-563-1125

19. Certification for Paperwork Reduction Act Submissions

On behalf of this Federal Agency, I certify that the collection of information encompassed by this request complies with 5 CFR 1320.9

NOTE: The text of 5 CFR 1320.9, and the related provisions of 5 CFR 1320.8(b)(3), appear at the end of the instructions. *The certification is to be made with reference to those regulatory provisions as set forth in the instructions.*

The following is a summary of the topics, regarding the proposed collection of information, that the certification covers:

(a) It is necessary for the proper performance of agency functions;

(b) It avoids unnecessary duplication;

(c) It reduces burden on small entities;

(d) It used plain, coherent, and unambiguous terminology that is understandable to respondents;

(e) Its implementation will be consistent and compatible with current reporting and recordkeeping practices;

(f) It indicates the retention period for recordkeeping requirements;

(g) It informs respondents of the information called for under 5 CFR 1320.8(b)(3):

- (i) Why the information is being collected;
- (ii) Use of information;
- (iii) Burden estimate;
- (iv) Nature of response (voluntary, required for a benefit, mandatory);
- (v) Nature and extent of confidentiality; and
- (vi) Need to display currently valid OMB control number;

(h) It was developed by an office that has planned and allocated resources for the efficient and effective management and use of the information to be collected (see note in Item 19 of instructions);

(i) It uses effective and efficient statistical survey methodology; and

(j) It makes appropriate use of information technology.

If you are unable to certify compliance with any of the provisions, identify the item below and explain the reason in Item 18 of the Supporting Statement.

Signature of Senior Official or designee	Date

Agency Certification (signature of Assistant Administrator, Deputy Assistant Administrator, Line Office Chief Information Officer, head of MB staff for L.O.s, or of the Director of a Program or StaffOffice)	
Signature Signed by Cheryl Marlin for Hugh Johnson, NOS ACIO	Date 11/17/2015
Signature of NOAA Clearance Officer	
Signature BRABSON.SARAH.1365710488 Digitally signed by BRABSON.SARAH.1365710488 DN: c=US, o=U.S. Government, ou=DoD, ou=PKI, ou=OTHER, cn=BRABSON.SARAH.1365710488 Date: 2016.01.15 15:23:27 -05'00'	Date

SUPPORTING STATEMENT

COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM ADMINISTRATIVE GRANTS - PERFORMANCE REPORTS, AMENDMENTS AND ROUTINE PROGRAM CHANGES, SECTION 306A AND SECTION 309 REQUIREMENTS, AND SECTION 6217 COASTAL NONPOINT POLLUTION PROGRAM

OMB CONTROL NO. 0648-0119

A. JUSTIFICATION

This request is for a revision and extension of this collection of information. There is a burden reduction due to: 1) streamlined CZMA performance measurement system, 2) adjustments in the estimated burden of effort estimates based on stakeholder feedback; and 3) adjustments in the number of respondents and responses for several programs to more accurately reflect current status.

1. Explain the circumstances that make the collection of information necessary.

In 1972, in response to intense pressure on United States (U.S) coastal resources, and because of the importance of U.S. coastal areas, the U.S. Congress passed the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (CZMA), 16 U.S.C. 1451 *et. seq*. The CZMA authorized a federal program to encourage coastal states and territories to develop comprehensive coastal management programs. The CZMA has been reauthorized on several occasions, most recently with the enactment of the Coastal Zone Protection Act of 1996. (CZMA as amended). The program is administered by the Secretary of Commerce, who in turn has delegated this responsibility to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) National Ocean Services (NOS).

Currently, 34 of the 35 coastal states, including those of the Great Lakes and U.S. territories, have coastal management programs (CMPs) approved by the NOS Assistant Administrator. One state has withdrawn its program and may pursue re-approval.

The CZMA affirms the national interest in the effective protection and careful development of the coastal zone by providing assistance and encouragement to coastal states to voluntarily develop and implement management programs for their coastal areas. To provide coastal states and territories with the means of achieving these objectives, the CZMA authorizes financial assistance grants under Section 305 for program development and under Section 306 for program implementation.

Section 305 of the CZMA authorizes grants to states to develop a coastal management program. After its management program receives federal approval, the state is then eligible for annual grants under Section 306 to implement the program. Section 306A provides that states may use a

portion of their Section 306 awards for low-cost construction projects. Section 309 establishes a coastal enhancement grant program. Section 310 establishes a technical assistance and management-oriented research grant program. The Coastal Zone Act Reauthorization Amendments of 1990 (CZARA) Section 6217 established the Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Control Program (for pollution not for a specific location). The specific Sections of the CZMA that authorize grant programs will be discussed in further detail.

A. Performance Reporting Requirements

All thirty-four states and territories who receive funds under Sections 306, 306A, 309, 310 and/or 6217 must complete semi-annual cooperative agreement performance reports and submit data annually for the CZMA Performance Measurement System (CZMAPMS). The performance reports detail how the federal and matching funds are expended and provide other information (see next paragraph for further detail). The CZMAPMS tracks program progress in meeting the goals of the Coastal Zone Management Act. The Office for Coastal Management (OCM) has provided to the states and territories guidance on these reporting requirements: *OCM 2016 Performance Progress Report Guidelines* (November 2015) and the *Coastal Zone Management Act Performance Measurement System Coastal Management Program Guidance* (April 2011, updated June 2015), both included in this submission.

According to the cooperative agreement performance report guidelines, the performance report is broken down into three Sections. Section A describes the status of each cooperative agreement task for Sections 306/306A, 309, as well as 310 and 6217, if applicable. Section B describes the status of program implementation activities. Section C reports on "success stories" from the state program.

According to the guidance for the CZMAPMS, coastal states with approved CMPs must submit data related to program progress in meeting the goals of the Coastal Zone Management Act. Data for 13 annual measures is submitted by the state CMPs electronically each year through an online database.

Listed below are the specific Sections of the CZMA that authorize grant programs:

1.a. Section 305 of the CZMA authorizes the Secretary of Commerce to make grants to any coastal state desiring to develop a coastal management program. After the management program receives federal approval, the state is eligible for grants under Section 306 to implement the program. No states or territories are currently eligible to receive Section 305 funding.

1.b. Section 306 authorizes the Secretary of Commerce to make grants to coastal states to implement their federally approved coastal zone management programs.

1.c. Section 306A provides state CMPs with federal funds for small-scale construction projects to obtain on-the-ground results to meet specific resource improvement goals outlined in the section.

1.d. Section 309 establishes a voluntary Coastal Zone Enhancement Grants Program to enhance a state's CMP to address identified priority needs within one or more of nine coastal zone enhancement areas. In addition to base funding, a portion of Section 309 funding is set-aside to be awarded competitively to states to further strategies to address enhancement areas of national importance.

1.e. Section 310 establishes a program of technical assistance and management-oriented research necessary to support the development and implementation of state coastal management program amendments under Section 309, and appropriate to the furtherance of international cooperative efforts and technical assistance in coastal zone management. There is currently no funding for Section 310.

1.f. Section 6217 of the 1990 Coastal Zone Act Reauthorization Amendments requires coastal states with approved coastal management programs to prepare and submit a coastal nonpoint pollution control program.

Listed below are the requirements for specific documents that apply to most of the state and territorial coastal management programs.

B. Section 305 Coastal Management Program Document

Under Section 305, the Secretary of Commerce will make grants to any coastal state desiring to develop a coastal management program. After the management program receives federal approval, the state is eligible for financial assistance under the CZMA to implement the program. Currently, no state is eligible to receive Section 305 funds to develop a coastal management program.

15 CFR 923.3 sets forth the requirements which must be fulfilled as a condition for state coastal management program approval. States must develop a management program that:

- Identifies and evaluates those coastal resources recognized in the CZMA as requiring management or protection by the state;
- Reexamines existing policies or develops new policies to manage these resources. These policies must be specific, comprehensive, and enforceable;
- Determines specific use and special geographic areas that are subject to the management program, based on the nature of identified coastal concerns;
- Identifies the inland and seaward areas subject to the management program;
- Provides for the consideration of the national interest in the planning for and siting of facilities that meet more than local requirements; and

- Includes sufficient legal authorities and organizational arrangements to implement the program and to ensure conformance to it.

After completion of the management program request, OCM shall review the document to determine if it adequately meets the approval criteria. Once approved, the applicant is eligible for Section 306/306A, program implementation funds, Section 309, enhancement funds and Section 310, technical assistance funds. Applicants with approved CMPs are required to develop a coastal nonpoint pollution program under Section 6217 (see A.1.F.).

C. Section 306/306A Guidance Requirements

Under Section 306, OCM administers the program at the federal level. OCM provides technical and financial assistance to state CMP partners to:

1. Preserve, protect, develop, and, where possible, restore and enhance the resources of the nation's coastal zone for this and succeeding generations;

2. Encourage and assist the states to exercise effectively their responsibilities in the coastal zone to achieve wise use of land and water resources, giving full consideration to ecological, cultural, historic, and aesthetic values, as well as the need for compatible economic development;

3. Encourage the preparation of special area management plans to provide increased specificity in protecting significant natural resources, reasonable coastal-dependent economic growth, improved protection of life and property in hazardous areas and improved predictability in governmental decision-making; and

4. Encourage the participation, cooperation, and coordination of the public, federal, state, local, interstate and regional agencies, and governments affecting the coastal zone.

States with federally approved CMPs who are making satisfactory progress in meeting the objectives of the CZMA are eligible to apply for grants under this Section as described in the *Final FY 2015 Funding Guidance and Allocations Coastal Zone Management Act Sections 306/306A and 309* (March 25, 2015). OCM has determined that based on the current and revised Section 306A requirements, the annual burden hours will not change.

A Section 306A project shall meet one or more of the following objectives:

1. Preservation of restoration of specific areas that (a) are designated under a state's CMP as required by CZMA Section 306(d)(9) because of their conservation, recreational, ecological, or esthetic values, or (b) contain one or more coastal resources of national significance;

2. Redevelopment of deteriorating and underutilized urban waterfronts and ports that are designated under Section 306(d)(2)(C) in the state's management program as areas of particular concern;

3. Provision of access to public beaches and other coastal areas and to coastal waters in accordance with the planning process; or,

4. The development of a coordinated process among state agencies to regulate and issue permits for aquaculture facilities in the coastal zone.

Because Section 306A projects often involve small-scale construction projects, NOAA must adhere to all requirements under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and other environmental statutes such as the Endangered Species Act and the National Historic Preservation Act, and others. Therefore, a certain level of information about the proposed projects must be provided so that NOAA can determine if its funding actions will comply with all necessary environmental and historic preservation requirements. NOAA collects this information through task descriptions in the cooperative agreement, required 306A checklists, signed title opinions or title certifications, and through email correspondence.

D. Section 309 Assessment and Strategy Requirements

Under Section 309, the Secretary of Commerce is authorized to make grants to coastal states requesting to develop and submit for Federal approval program changes that support attainment of the goals in one or more the enhancement areas. As described in 15 CFR 923, Subpart K, Section 309 requires OCM to identify, after careful consultation with the state, each state's priority needs for improvement; to evaluate state funding proposals; and to establish specific and detailed criteria that participating states must address in developing and implementing their coastal zone enhancement programs. The annual burden hours are based on the current Section 309 requirements.

The purposes of the Assessment are:

- To determine whether coastal problems exist within each of the nine Section 309 enhancement areas; and where problems exists, to evaluate their nature, the extent to which they are already being addressed, and their relative importance;
- To provide the factual basis for OCM, in consultation with the states, to determine the priority needs for improvement of state coastal management programs; and
- To provide the public with an opportunity to comment on the state's identification and justification of priority needs, as well as possible means that the state is considering to addressing the identified needs.

As outlined in the Section 309 regulations, the process by which the states and OCM will identify priority needs with regard to Section 309 enhancement areas includes:

- Conducting a self-assessment which reviews each Section 309 enhancement objective as it applies to the state and identifies the relative importance to each objective and priority needs; and,
- Developing a multi-year strategy to attain a state's Section 309 enhancement goal(s) in selected priority need areas for a multi-year period.

Coastal Zone Management Act Section 309 Program Guidance: 2016-2020 Enhancement Cycle (June 2014) provides further guidance to CMPs on how to develop their assessment and strategy documents.

Section 309 Assessments and Strategies are completed by the states and territories every 5 years. CMPs began developing assessments and strategies for the 2016-2020 cycle, with the start of their FY14 awards in July or October 2014. OCM anticipates having all strategies approved by the end of 2015.

Beginning in 2012, OCM also set aside a portion of Section 309 funds to support additional competitive financial assistance awards to select CMPs, called Projects of Special Merit, to further approved strategies within enhancement areas of national importance.

E. Section 310 Technical Assistance to States

Section 310 establishes a program of technical assistance and management-oriented research necessary to support the development and implementation of state coastal management program amendments under Section 309, and appropriate to the furtherance of international cooperative efforts and technical assistance in coastal zone management. *There is currently no funding for Section 310.*

F. Amendment and Routine Program Change

The states and territories request approval of amendments or routine program changes to their approved CMPs. This requirement relates to the program approval process. OCM provided to states and territories, *Program Change Guidance, July 1996.*

G. Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Program

The Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Control Program implements Section 6217 (Protecting Coastal Waters) of the CZARA and is a joint program with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and NOAA. Section 6217 requires coastal states and territories with federally approved coastal management programs to develop coastal nonpoint source control programs. These coastal nonpoint pollution programs are to be used to control sources of nonpoint pollution

which impact coastal water quality. The *Guidance Specifying Management Measures for Sources of Nonpoint Pollution in Coastal Waters* (1993) was prepared by EPA. The *Program Development and Approval Guidance* (1993) was prepared by the OCM and EPA. NOAA and EPA have also issues several additional memos providing further clarity and flexibility to the original guidance. The policy memos can be found on the coastal nonpoint program webpage.

Section 6217 addresses persistent coastal pollution problems by improving coordination of federal and state coastal zone management programs and water quality programs. This Section formalizes coordination of Section 319 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and Section 306 of the CZMA by requiring EPA and NOAA to oversee preparation and review of the state coastal nonpoint programs.

The program guidance describes the contents that each coastal state must include in the coastal nonpoint pollution program documentation and the criteria for program approval. The guidance describes the requirements that must be met, including: the geographic scope of the program; the pollutant sources to be addressed; the types of management measures used; the establishment of critical areas; technical assistance, public participation, and administrative coordination; and the process for program submission and Federal approval. The guidance also contains the criteria by which NOAA and EPA will review the states' submission. Rather than create an independent program, the Section 6217 program guidance encourages states to implement their coastal nonpoint programs through changes to existing Section 319 and Section 306 programs.

The Section 6217 guidance requires each respondent to prepare a one-time document describing their coastal nonpoint pollution program. The respondents must perform the following activities to comply with the guidance.

1. Review the program guidance document describing the contents required for the Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Program.

2. Review the technical guidance document prepared under Section 6217(g) which describes management measures for controlling nonpoint sources of water quality degradation in coastal areas.

3. Plan activities (i.e., delegate collection tasks, plan interagency meetings, establish reviewers, and delegate writing activities).

4. Collect information relevant to the data items listed above, (e.g., lists of impaired coastal waters, management measures to be adopted, legal and geographical jurisdiction of agencies implementing management measures). The states should be able to acquire all of the information from existing sources.

5. Analyze the information and construct the Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Program. Program development includes revising coastal zone boundaries and planning new or modified state and local regulations to implement the Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Program.

6. Write draft Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Program.

7. Write final Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Program.

Once completed, the EPA and NOAA will jointly review the state's coastal nonpoint pollution program. The Federal agencies will use the coastal nonpoint pollution programs to evaluate state efforts to achieve the goals of the CWA and the CZMA.

H. Coastal Zone Management Act Performance Measurement System

The purpose of the CZMAPMS is to track measures of effectiveness of the coastal management programs at the national level. The system consists of a suite of performance measures to assess how well programs are achieving the objectives of the CZMA. Data generated by the CZMAPMS will be used to communicate to stakeholders, including Congress, the importance of the national CZMP. In combination with qualitative reporting of program successes, quantitative measures provide stakeholders with information about how the CZMP is responding to environmental, economic, and social challenges to balance development with the protection and restoration of coastal resources. The CZMAPMS will provide a mechanism to document trends over time in program activities as well as management priorities.

The CZMAPMS was originally developed through a series of cooperative processes which included a contract between the OCM and the H. John Heinz III Center for Science, Economics and the Environment to develop a system framework. The Heinz Center concluded that six categories captured the major CZMA objectives. Building on this report, OCM worked with a group of eight Coastal Management Programs to develop a draft list of performance measures that were piloted by seven Coastal Management Programs. The pilot group narrowed the list of performance measures to those implemented by all 34 Coastal Management Programs.

In 2014, OCM began an effort to streamline the CZMAPMS. The goal for streamlining measures was to reduce the reporting burden on state coastal management programs while maintain a performance measurement system that demonstrates the national impact of state coastal management programs and informs program management decisions at the national level. The first step in this effort was to work with state coastal management programs to identify a subset of measures that states would no longer be required to report on beginning with the 2015 reporting cycle.

The 2011 CZMAPMS Guidance is still in effect. However, updates have been made to the 2011 version to reflect which measures have been eliminated from the CZMAPMS reporting requirements.

2. Explain how, by whom, how frequently, and for what purpose the information will be used. If the information collected will be disseminated to the public or used to support information that will be disseminated to the public, then explain how the collection complies with applicable NOAA Information Quality Guidelines.

A. Performance Reports

Pursuant to 15 CFR Part 24.40 (UNIFORM ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS FOR GRANTS AND COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS), states must submit performance reports to report progress on projected work schedules and stated objectives for each cooperative agreement. In addition, states submit data for the CZMA Performance Measurement System to report progress toward the goals of the CZMA. The cooperative agreement performance reports are reviewed by agency personnel who determine whether the state is adhering to its approved coastal zone management program and whether it is making continued progress toward coastal management goals. If it is not, future grants could be reduced or a full scale program review could be triggered; the latter could result in a requirement for expenditure of federal funds to correct the program's deficiency; or, in the state losing Federal approval of its program. Regulations require performance reports to be submitted from recipients no less than annually and up to quarterly. OCM requires cooperative agreement performance reports to be submitted *semi-annually*. Since each CZM award is a distinct funding instrument authorized by an annual appropriation, and can be extended for up to three years after the start date, states and territories could have up to three concurrent CZM awards, in which case they would submit a maximum of six performance reports (two reports per award) until all tasks and activities are completed on the award. As award tasks are completed, states report only on outstanding tasks, meaning that for any reports for years two and three, the reports are simpler and less time consuming. OCM also lets the final semi-annual report for an award constitute the final report, rather than requiring a comprehensive final report that the regulations allow. The measures in the CZMA Performance Measurement System are submitted *annually*.

Section A of cooperative agreement performance reports describes the status of each Section 306, 306A (if applicable), 309, 310 (if applicable) and coastal nonpoint pollution program (if applicable) grant task and relevant special award conditions. The report must be detailed enough to provide OCM with a clear understanding of what has been accomplished under each task during the performance period and include the following information:

- Status of each task, organized by task number and title (e.g., meetings held, permits processed, work products completed, contracts completed).

- Status of task benchmarks due during the performance period.

- Status of special award conditions due during the performance period.

- Progress in meeting any "necessary actions" or "program suggestions" identified in the most recent program evaluation and progress in developing and tracking their performance metrics.

- Progress in achieving program changes as identified in the Strategies supporting Section 309 tasks.

Section B of cooperative agreement performance reports describes the information required to assess the states' coastal program implementation as it relates to: (1) Section 312 evaluation progress, (2) permit administration, monitoring and enforcement, (2) federal consistency, and (3) program changes. Information reported under these topics should include sufficient detail to provide a clear understanding of the major activities, problems, controversies, and accomplishments during the reporting period. In the case of the first three topics, states should submit quantitative information in chart or tabular form, as well as narratives that briefly elaborate on the most significant aspects of the reporting elements. For 312 evaluation project, permits and federal consistency, example submission formats and charts are provided in the performance report guidance (see *OCM 2015 Performance Progress Report Guidelines* (March 2016).

States may use existing state reporting mechanisms to provide the tabular data requested as long as the information that meets the reporting requirements is provided. When a topic in Section B is also a grant task (and therefore reported under Section A), it is not necessary to repeat the same information in Section B, again as long as all the required information is provided.

Section C of the cooperative agreement performance reports requires states to submit one or more examples of projects or instances where the coastal management program has been successful in addressing coastal management issues. The purpose of this Section is to enable OCM to collect information on innovative management, technical, and resource protection programs for exchange among coastal programs and to cite specific accomplishments under the National Coastal Zone Management Program. OCM has used examples of success stories in technical assistance bulletins, Congressional testimony, factsheets, websites, other NOAA documents, and in discussions with other coastal programs. Section C is not necessarily tied to a specific award period, and is requested semi-annually.

Coastal programs are asked to provide brief statements that describe the following:

- The problem the coastal program addressed.
- What the program did to address the problem
- The impact the coastal program's efforts had.
- A link to where more information could be found (if applicable).

- A list of partners involved.
- Contact information for someone at the program that could provide additional information about the achievement.

Section A, B, and C of cooperative agreement performance reports and data for the CZMA Performance Measurement System also enable NOAA to 1) collect comprehensive information on coastal management issues; 2) collect information on innovative management techniques for exchange between programs; and 3) cite specific accomplishments under the Federal coastal zone management issues in Section 305, 306, 306A, 309, 310 and 6217. Through the information collected NOAA can: 1) document the success of the CZMA- funded projects at the state level; and 2) assesses the overall success of the national program.

The 34 states and territories with approved CMPs submit data for the CZMA Performance Measurement System annually. These thirty-four states and territories can have as many as three concurrent CZM awards. Each award requires a semi-annual performance report;
Thus, the states could submit a maximum of six performance reports a year (two reports per award) until all tasks and activities are completed on the award.

B. Section 305 Coastal Management Program Document

Section 305 authorizes states to develop a coastal management program. A state must have received federal approval to be eligible for annual grants under Section 306 to implement the program.

Currently, there are no states receiving Section 305 funds to develop a coastal management program. Congress has not appropriated Section 305 funds for many years.

C. Section 306/306A Requirements

The states and territories completing Section 306A projects must submit all required Section 306A documentation for NOAA approval. The only information required, beyond typical project level data such as project descriptions, maps, and budget details, unless notified by NOAA, is a completed and signed Section 306A *Project Checklist* and title information for each proposed Section 306A project. This process is directly related to the Section 306 cooperative agreement application, in that a state shall submit one application for a combined Section 306/306A award.

D. Section 309 Assessment and Strategy

The 34 coastal states and territories with federally approved coastal zone management programs are encouraged to complete assessments and strategies every five years according to guidance provided by OCM. Thirty-two of the CMPs have chosen to develop assessments and strategies

for the 2016-2020 cycle. The Section 309 Assessment and Strategies are used to identify and implement multi-year strategies to enhance a state's CMP.

E. Amendment and Routine Program Change

The states and territories must request approval of legal amendments or program changes to their approved CMPs. This process is directly related to the program approval process. States are required to submit program changes on an as needed basis.

F. Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Control Program Document

Section 6217 authorizes states and territories with Federally-approved coastal zone management program to develop and implement coastal nonpoint pollution control programs. Of the 34 states and territories with approved coastal management programs, 23 states have a fully approved coastal nonpoint management programs, 10 states have conditionally approved programs, and one state has a disapproved program. The eleven states with conditionally or disapproved programs continue to make progress towards full program approval and submit documents explaining how they address identified program gaps for NOAA and EPA review on an as needed basis.

G. Compliance with NOAA Information Quality Guidelines

NOS will retain control over the information collected and safeguard it from improper access, modification, and destruction, consistent with NOAA standards for confidentiality, privacy, and electronic information. See response to Question 10 of this Supporting Statement for more information on confidentiality and privacy. The information collection is designed to yield data that meet all applicable information quality guidelines. Prior to dissemination, the information will be subjected to quality control measures and a pre-dissemination review pursuant to Section 515 of Public Law 106-554.

3. Describe whether, and to what extent, the collection of information involves the use of automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological techniques or other forms of information technology.

The OCM developed the Internet-based Coastal and Marine Management Program (CAMMP) Information System which is an electronic grant application management system. CMPs use CAMMP to develop their annual cooperative agreement applications. Completed CAMMP applications and other documents needed for federal financial assistance are submitted through Grants.gov. From there, the application is transferred to NOAA's Grants Online system for review and processing. CMPs use the Grants Online system to submit performance reports and request other post-award action requests, as needed.

The OCM has also developed an on-line reporting site for CMPs to submit their annual CZMA performance measurement data.

4. Describe efforts to identify duplication.

NOAA is the only agency providing funds for these objectives. We have not identified any duplication. For the cooperative agreement performance report and CZMA Performance Measurement System requirements, no similar information is available. OCM routinely reviews it's the data it collects to ensure it is not duplicating other data. Where opportunities to reduce unnecessary data collection, such as in the recent streamlining of the CZMA Performance Measurement System, or rely on existing datasets and tools to facilitate the development of submissions, as in the revised Section 309 guidance, changes are made to our data collection processes to avoid duplication.

5. If the collection of information involves small businesses or other small entities, describe the methods used to minimize burden.

Small businesses and other small entities are not involved.

6. Describe the consequences to the Federal program or policy activities if the collection is not conducted or is conducted less frequently.

If the information collection was not conducted or conducted less frequently, the reviewing agency personnel would have a difficult time documenting whether an awardee is adhering to its approved coastal zone management program, adhering to the terms and conditions of the financial assistance award, and whether the state is making continued progress toward coastal management and performance goals. Since future awards are based on performance and timely reporting of performance, this information is necessary or NOAA would not be able to issue additional awards.

NOAA is not able to approve 306A projects until all NEPA and other federal environmental requirements are met. The information requested under 306A is needed to satisfied these requirements.

States that do not submit information toward meeting their Coastal Nonpoint Program requirements under Section 6217 of the CZMA could be found to have failed to submit an approvable program and, per statute, would be subject to losing a portion of their federal funder under Section 306 of the CZMA and Section 319 of the Clean Water Act until they are able to develop a fully approvable coastal nonpoint program.

In addition, several of the performance measures feed into NOAA and DOC-wide performance metrics. Collection on an annual basis is needed to ensure data can be reported as part of these higher-level performance metrics.

7. Explain any special circumstances that require the collection to be conducted in a manner inconsistent with OMB guidelines.

NA.

8. Provide information on the PRA Federal Register Notice that solicited public comments on the information collection prior to the submission. Summarize the public comments received in response to the notice and describe the actions taken by the agency taken by the agency in response to those comments. Describe the efforts to consult with persons outside the agency to obtain their views on the availability of data, frequency of collection, the clarity of instructions and recordkeeping, disclosure, or reporting format (if any), and on the data elements to be recorded, disclosed, or reported.

A Federal Register Notice published on September 23, 2015 (80 FR 57581) solicited comments on this renewal request. No comments were received in response to the notice.

Additionally, OCM regularly solicits comments on its funding, reporting and programmatic guidance. Each year, the NOAA National Ocean Service Chief Financial Officer sends a draft memorandum (Draft Funding Guidance and Allocations, Coastal Zone Management Act Sections 306/306A and 309) to Commonwealth, State, and Territorial Coastal Program managers outlining anticipated award allocations, application procedures, various grant requirements, and other information. Comments are requested from the managers prior to the funding memorandum being finalized. The FY 2015 draft memorandum is attached along with an accompanying email showing solicitation of comments. *No comments were received*

Similarly, OCM provides annual CZM Performance Report Guidance to state and territorial CMPs (see FY 2016 guidance submitted with the original supporting statement). At the end of each guidance document, OCM includes a statement regarding information collection and solicits comments. *No comments have been received on these.*

OCM also regularly engages coastal managers for their input on programmatic issues through the Coastal States Organization (CSO). One example is OCM's engagement of coastal management staff regarding the CZMA Performance Measurement System. Development and adoption of the system was piloted and phased in to test, evaluate, and improve the system. Most recently, OCM has worked with state CMPs to streamline the performance measurement system, soliciting feedback from state managers and staff on measures that should be removed and/or revised from the system to ensure only the highest-value information is collected from a performance measurement and communication standpoint (See revised performance measurement guidance). Nineteen measures were deleted as a result of this process and eight were identified for revision, reducing the reporting burden on state CMPs. *CMPs were supportive of these changes.*

OCM also works with state CMPs to revise other programmatic guidance. For example, to update the Section 309 Program Enhancement Guidance for the 2016-2020 assessment cycle, OCM formed a workgroup consisting of representatives from state CMPs and OCM. OCM worked with the workgroup to identify ways to improve the assessment process to achieve better informed assessments while reducing the burden on states to conduct the self-assessments. All CMPs had an opportunity to comment on the draft 309 guidance (see attached email soliciting input on draft 309 Guidance*). Overall, CMPs were supportive of the changes although some of the smaller programs who do not receive a large amount of funding under Section 309 continued to express concern that the effort needed to develop an assessment and carry out strategies was not worth the small amount of funding they would receive through the formula allotment. As participation in Section 309 is not required, two small CMPs opted not to participate in the 2016-2020 assessment and strategy cycle.*

Finally, to support this specific PRA renewal, OCM also solicited specific feedback from state coastal management program partners on the burden of effort estimates included in this package and additional feedback on the revised Section 309 Program Enhancement process. (See October 22, 2015, email sent to all state coastal programs and a summary of responses). *Six of 34 states provided feedback.* Five of the respondents felt the estimated burden efforts did not accurately reflect the actual effort expended in one or more categories. One respondent thought all estimates were appropriate. The most concern was raised about burden estimates for Section 309 strategy and assessment documentation (respondents' suggested burden of effort (mean=320 hrs. vs. 240 hrs estimated), new performance reports (Year 1 Section A and B) (respondents' suggested burden of effort (mean=50 hrs. vs. 30 hrs. estimated), program change submissions (respondents' suggested burden of effort (mean=20.5 hrs. vs. 16 hrs. estimated), and the CZMA performance measurement reporting (mean=30 hrs vs. 24 hrs estimated). All but one respondent felt that 200 hrs. was an appropriate burden effort for coastal nonpoint program development; the other respondent felt 384 hrs was a better estimate for their programs' effort. Given the low response rate, the fact that individuals that have a problem with the estimates are often more motivated to respond, and that the burden estimates represent the average time it takes all states to prepare the requested information, OCM did not feel that significant adjustments if the burden efforts were needed at this time but did make a few slight increases in the burden of effort for new performance reports (Year 1 Section A and B reports), program change submissions, and Section 309 strategy and assessments. OCM also reduced our previous burden of effort estimate for the coastal nonpoint program from 320 to 240 hrs. OCM also felt it was appropriate to reduce the burden of effort for the performance measurement system because the new streamlined system (with few reporting requirements) just went into effect this year (reduction from 27 to 25 hours). States were likely responding based on prior reporting experience under the older system.

OCM also solicited feedback on the appropriateness of the method of collection, opportunities to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information collected, and ways to minimize the burden of the collection information. Overall, respondents felt the method of data collection was appropriate. Programs suggested improvements to CAMMP (OCM's online system for developing cooperative agreements as ways to improve the information collection and also

recommended creating a more centralized depository for all information collected and to make that information available to others. One participant also noted some duplication between what is collected in the semi-annual cooperative agreement performance reports and what is reported annually through the CZMA performance measurement system and wondered if there was a way to consolidate reporting more to avoid duplication.

OCM does have plans to continually improve our CAMMP system as resources are available. We will continue to consult with our state programs as we improve CAMMP to ensure the changes made will make the system better for them. OCM is also working to make as many items available to the public. Section 309 documents are posted online as are coastal nonpoint program decision docs and summaries of performance data. OCM is also in the process of creating a new online database for housing program change information that will make that information more readily available to anyone that is interested. *Regarding the performance measurement system, OCM recently streamlined the number of measures that states need to report in, in part to minimize the need to reporting on items in both the performance report and as performance measures.*

OCM will continue to think about other ways to streamline and potentially consolidate reporting requirements but the information provided in semi-annual reports is typically more narrative-based and provides greater detail that is needed for meeting federal grants requirements than the simple numerical tallies needed for the performance measurement system.

9. Explain any decisions to provide payments or gifts to respondents other than remuneration on contractors or grantees.

No payments or gifts to respondents are provided.

10. Describe any assurance or confidentiality provided to respondents and the basis for assurance in statute, regulation, or agency policy.

Confidentiality is neither promised nor provided.

11. Provide additional justification for any questions of a sensitive nature, such as sexual behavior or attitudes, religious beliefs, and other matters that are commonly considered private.

No sensitive questions are asked.

12. Provide an estimate in hours of the burden of the collection of information.

As part of their annual cooperative agreements, all coastal management programs are required to submit data for semi-annual cooperative performance reports for their Section 306/306A, Section 309, and when applicable Section 310 and 6217 funding. The annual cooperative agreements also

require state coastal management programs to submit annual CZMA Performance Measurement System data, updates to their approved programs (or program changes), when needed, and, all necessary paperwork for 306A funding (if applicable). In addition, the CZMA requires all coastal states participating in the National Coastal Zone Management Program to develop and submit coastal nonpoint pollution control programs under Section 6217 and encourages states to develop and implement assessments and strategies to further enhance their programs under Section 309. For the CZM awards, the states and territories submit two cooperative agreement performance reports per year that include all the appropriate reporting sections. States and territories could have up to three concurrent CZM awards, which would require six performance reports in a year.

Type	Respondents	Time (hours)	Responses Per Year	Total Responses Per Year	Annual Hours	Change
CZMA Performance Mgmt System - Tracking	34	25	1	34	850	Decreased due to streamlined measures
Year 1 - 306/306A/307/309/310/6217 - Section A & B performance reports	34	35	2	68	2,380	Increased time due to feedback from state programs
Year 2 - 306/306A/309/310/6217 306/306A/309/310/6217- Section A performance report	28	10	2	56	560	Decrease due to reduction in number of states extending their awards
Year 3 - 306/306A/309/310/6217 - Section A performance report	24	5	2	48	240	Decrease due to reduction in number of states extending their awards
Section C performance Reports	34	2	2	68	136	Correction from last submission
Amendments and Program Change Documentation	18	20	1	18	360	Increased time slightly due to feedback from state programs revised

Type	Respondents	Time (hours)	Responses Per Year	Total Responses Per Year	Annual Hours	Change
						estimate
Section 306a Application Checklist and documentation	30	5	1	30	150	No change
Section 309 Strategy & Assessment Document Preparation	34	260	0.2	7	1,820	Increased time slightly due to feedback from state programs revised estimate
Section 309 Competitive Funding - Section A Semi-Annual Performance Report on Project Implementation	15	2	2	30	60	No change
Section 310 Funding - Section A Semi-Annual Performance Reports	0	1	2	0	0	No change
Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Control Program Document Preparation	11	240	1	11	2640	Decreased time due to feedback from state programs
Section 305 Program Development Document	0	800	1	0	0	No change
Section 305 Section A Semi-Annual Performance Report	0	5	2	0	0	No change
TOTAL	**262 (34 unduplicated)**			**370**	**9,196**	**NET DECREASE**

13. <u>Provide an estimate of the total annual cost burden to the respondents or record-keeper resulting from the collection (excluding the value of the burden hours in Question 12 above)</u>.

With use of e-mail and the Internet, costs for letters or records sent are minimal. We receive approximately 98 percent of our responses electronically. With 34 states reporting, spending per state averages $25.00 on mailing, totaling $850, a decrease of $1.

14. <u>Provide estimates of annualized cost to the Federal government.</u>

The annual Federal cost is estimated at $245,050. This estimated cost represents the personnel time taken to collect, review, process, and analyze the data, using and average hourly rate of $65.00. See the table below for details.

Type	Respondents	Time	Times per year	Annualized Federal Cost
CZMA Performance Mgmt System	34	10	1	$22,100
Year 1 - 306/306A/307/309/310/6217 - Section A & B performance reports	34	10	2	$44,200.00
Year 2 - 306/306A/309/310/6217 - Section A performance report	28	6	2	$21,840.00
Year 3 - 306/306A/309/310/6217 - Section A performance report	24	4	2	$12,480.00
Section C performance Reports	34	0.5	2	$2,210.00
Amendments and Program Change Documentation	18	34	1	$39,780.00
Section 306a Application Checklist and documentation	30	5	4	$39,000.00
Section 309 Strategy & Assessment Document Preparation	34	60	0.2	$26,520.00
Section 309 Competitive Funding - Section A Semi-Annual Performance Report	15	4	2	$1,170.00
Section 310 Funding - Section A Semi-Annual Performance Reports	0	2	2	$0.00

Type	Respondents	Time	Times per year	Annualized Federal Cost
Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Control Program Document Preparation	11	50	1	$35,750.00
Section 305 Program Development Document	0	120	1	$0.00
Section 305 Section A Semi-Annual Performance Report	0	4	2	$0.00
TOTAL	**262**			**$245,050.00**

15. Explain the reasons for any program changes or adjustments.

The annualized responses increased from 360 to 370, an increase of 10, and burden hours decreased from 9,704 to 9,196 (a decrease of 508) due to:

Program Change:

The CZMA Performance Measurement System was streamlined which reduced the number of measures state CMPs need to report, reducing burden hours from 27 to 25. This change resulted in a net reduction of 68 hours (and also a decrease of $11,050 in annualized cost to the Federal government).

Adjustments: Changes in the number of respondents and responses and/or the estimated burden, resulted in a net increase of 6 responses and net decrease in 440 hours.

16. For collections whose results will be published, outline the plans for tabulation and publication.

After the coastal state completes a comprehensive coastal management program, Draft and Final Environmental Impact Statement and the Environmental Assessment documents are published according to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

Final state Section 309 assessment and strategies will be posted online for full transparency and OCM will develop national and/or regional syntheses of key findings from the assessments and strategies to distribute to partners, stakeholders, and the public, as appropriate.

OCM will also regularly synthesize CZMA performance measurement through factsheets posted to the web to show national accomplishments of the National Coastal Zone Management Program.

After NOAA and EPA make a decision regarding the approvability of a state's coastal nonpoint program, NOAA and EPA's decision document providing the basis for such a decision is posted online.

There are no complex analytical or statistical techniques used in these publications.

17. <u>If seeking approval to not display the expiration date for OMB approval of the information collection, explain the reasons why display would be inappropriate.</u>

NA.

18. <u>Explain each exception to the certification statement.</u>

NA.

B. COLLECTIONS OF INFORMATION EMPLOYING STATISTICAL METHODS

NA.

Coastal Zone Management Act
Performance Measurement System

Coastal Management Program Guidance

April 2011
(Updated June 2015)

Office for Coastal Management
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Coastal Zone Management Act Performance Measurement System
Coastal Management Program Performance Measures Guidance
Updated June 2015

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NOTE TO READERS: In 2014, the Office for Coastal Management began an effort to streamline the Coastal Zone Management Act Performance Measurement System (CZMAPMS). The first step in this effort was to work with state coastal management programs to identify a subset of measures that states would no longer be required to report on beginning with the 2015 reporting cycle. The goal for streamlining measures is to reduce the reporting burden on state coastal management programs while maintaining a performance measurement system that demonstrates the national impact of state coastal management programs and informs program management decisions at the national level.

The 2011 CZMAPMS Guidance is still in effect. However, this 2015 update to the guidance reflects (using ~~strikethrough~~) which measures have been eliminated from the CZMAPMS reporting requirements. The Comprehensive List of Performance Measures (beginning on page 4) reflects the current list of measures and those that have been deleted. The guidance throughout this document has been revised to reflect these changes as well as the new office name.

Coastal Zone Management Act Performance Measurement System

This guidance supersedes previously issued guidance documents. This document provides updated guidance to Coastal Management Programs (CMPs) on requirements and eligible activities for reporting through the Coastal Zone Management Act Performance Measurement System (CZMAPMS). All CMPs are required to successfully complete annual reporting for the CZMAPMS as described by this guidance document. It is anticipated that this guidance will apply to reporting years 2011 through 2015.

The CZMAPMS was developed to track measures of effectiveness of the national Coastal Zone Management (CZM) Program. The CZM Program is administered at the federal level by NOAA's Office for Coastal Management (OCM). The OCM is responsible for providing leadership in advancing national coastal management objectives and maintaining and strengthening state and territorial coastal management capabilities. The CZM Program is implemented on a day-to-day basis at the state level in states and territories with federally approved CMPs. Each CMP has a unique approach to implement the national goals of the CZMA. The CZMAPMS consists of performance measures to track programmatic activities and outcomes and contextual measures to track changes in local capacity and environmental conditions. State and territory Coastal Management Programs contribute to these goals with a variety of approaches, some of which are not readily quantifiable through the use of national performance measures.

The national CZM Program also developed a strategic plan, CZMP Strategic Plan (FY2007-2012) in cooperation with a volunteer workgroup of CMPs and the Coastal States Organization to guide program activities. The plan developed a vision, mission, outcomes, and strategic goals. It also set performance goals and utilized a subset of CZMAPMS performance measures as the

data collection mechanism to demonstrate progress in meeting goals. Data reported from CMPs for these measures will be compiled for a national report. Corresponding strategic goals are included in this guidance to support the connection between the performance measures and programmatic goals.

VISION
The nation's coasts and oceans, including the Great Lakes and island territories, are healthy and thriving for this and future generations

MISSION
To ensure the conservation and responsible use of our nation's coastal and ocean resources

CZMP Outcomes:
Healthy and productive coastal ecosystems
Environmentally, economically, and socially vibrant and resilient coastal communities

GOALS:
1. Protect, restore, and enhance coastal ecosystems.
2. Enable the development of vibrant and resilient coastal communities.

Comprehensive List of Performance Measures

Government Coordination & Decision Making (reported annually)

1. Percent of federal consistency projects reviewed where the project was modified due to consultation with the applicant to meet State CZM policies, by category[1].
2. Number of acres of a) permit-estimated loss and b) required gain or mitigation due to activities subject to CZM regulatory programs, by category[2].
3. ~~Number of coordination events offered by the CZM Program and number of stakeholder groups participating, by category[3].~~
4. Number of ~~a) education activities related to government coordination offered by the CZM Program and number of participants and b)~~ training events related to government coordination offered by the CZM Program and number of participants.

Public Access (reported annually)

5. Number of public access sites a) created through acquisition or easement and b) enhanced with assistance from CZM funding or staff.
6. Number of public access sites a) created and b) enhanced through CZM regulatory requirements.
7. Number of ~~a) education activities related to public access offered by the CZM Program and number of participants and b)~~ training events related to public access offered by the CZM Program and number of participants.

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[1] Federal Agency Activity; Federal License or Permit; Outer Continental Shelf; and Federal Financial Assistance
[2] Tidal (Great Lake) Wetlands; Beach and Dune; Near-shore Habitat; and Other Habitat Types
~~[3] Government Coordination; Public Access; Coastal Habitat; Coastal Hazards; and Coastal Dependent Uses & Community Development.~~

Coastal Habitat (reported annually)

8. a) Number of acres of coastal habitat protected by acquisition or easement and b) number of acres ~~and/or meters~~ of coastal habitat under restoration with assistance from CZM funding or staff, by category[4].
9. ~~Number of a) marine debris removal activities completed with assistance from CZM funding or staff and b) pounds of marine debris removed during those activities.~~
10. Number of ~~a) education activities related to coastal habitat offered by the CZM Program and number of participants and b)~~ training events related to coastal habitat offered by the CZM Program and number of participants.

Coastal Hazards (reported annually)

11. Number of communities in the coastal zone that completed projects to a) reduce future damage from hazards and b) increase public awareness of hazards with assistance from CZM funding or staff.
12. Number of ~~a) education activities related to coastal hazards offered by the CZM Program and number of participants and b)~~ training events related to coastal hazards offered by the CZM Program and number of participants related to coastal hazards.

[4] Tidal (Great Lake) Wetlands; Beach and Dune; Near-shore Habitat; and Other Habitat Types

Coastal Dependent Uses & Community Development (reported annually)

13. Number of coastal communities that a) developed or updated sustainable development ordinances, policies, and plans; b) completed a project to implement a sustainable development plan; c) developed or updated port or waterfront redevelopment ordinances, policies, and plans; and d) completed a project to implement a port or waterfront redevelopment plan with assistance from CZM funding or staff.
14. Number of coastal communities a) that developed or updated polluted runoff management ordinances, policies, and plans and b) completed projects to implement polluted runoff management plans with assistance from CZM funding or staff.
15. Number of ~~a) education activities related to coastal dependent uses and community development offered by the CZM Program and number of participants and b)~~ training events related to coastal dependent uses and community development offered by the CZM Program and number of participants.

~~***Financial Measures (reported annually)***~~

~~16. Number of a) CZM federal and matching dollars spent and b) dollars leveraged by CZM funds, by category[5].~~

~~17. Number of CZM federal and matching dollars a) spent on technical assistance and b) provided as financial assistance to local governments.~~

~~***State-reported Contextual Measures (reported every 5 years)***~~

~~***Public Access***~~

~~18. Number of acres in the coastal zone that are available for public access.~~

~~19. Miles of shoreline available for public access.~~

~~***Coastal Habitat***~~

~~20. Number of coastal and Great Lake waterbodies where water quality or habitat was monitored with assistance from CZM funding or staff.~~

~~***Coastal Hazards***~~

~~21. Number of communities in the coastal zone that use setbacks, buffers, or land use policies to direct development away from areas vulnerable to coastal hazards.~~

~~***Coastal Dependent Uses & Community Development***~~

~~22. Number of marinas in the coastal zone a) pledged to and b) designated by a Clean Marina Program.~~

~~[5] Reporting categories for financial measures: a) Government Coordination; b) Public Access; c) Coastal Habitat; d) Coastal Hazards; and e) Coastal Dependent Uses and Community Development~~

CZMAPMS Documentation

Coastal Management Programs will annually report measures under the following categories: Government Coordination, Public Access, Coastal Habitat, Coastal Hazards, and Coastal Dependent Uses and Community Development. The CZMAPMS measures are intended to be aggregated and reported at the national level to communicate effectiveness. Documentation of reported data is an essential component of CZMAPMS implementation and communication of the national results. The purpose of documentation data is to establish a record of reported activities. **The documentation data should provide sufficient information to demonstrate that all reported activities were eligible under the CZMAPMS guidance.** A unique identifier is requested for each project or activity reported. This identifier should be developed by the Coastal Management Program and provide sufficient information to allow the CMP to reference more detailed documentation about the reported activity or project**. It is also important that the unique identifier, in combination with the other requested data, provides the assigned OCM Program Specialist with sufficient information to evaluate eligibility.** Therefore, it is helpful if the identifier references either a CZM task or project title, if applicable. If necessary, additional descriptive information should be provided as comments within the report.

CZMAPMS Timeline

Reporting Timeline for Annual Performance Measures:

Deadlines for July 1 Awards	**Reporting Period**	**Deadlines for Oct. 1 Awards**	**Reporting Period**
September 30, 2011	July 1, 2010 to June 30, 2011	October 28, 2011	Oct. 1, 2010 to Sept. 30, 2011
July 30, 2012	July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2012	October 30, 2012	Oct. 1, 2011 to Sept. 30, 2012
July 30, 2013	July 1, 2012 to June 30, 2013	October 30, 2013	Oct. 1, 2012 to Sept. 30, 2013
July 30, 2014	July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2014	October 30, 2014	Oct. 1, 2013 to Sept. 30, 2014
~~July 30, 2015~~ **August 31, 2015**	July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2015	October 30, 2015	Oct. 1, 2014 to Sept. 30, 2015

~~Reporting Timeline for State-Collected Contextual Measures:~~

~~Reported through the Section 309 Assessment and Strategy (A&S): deadlines for reporting will be established to coincide with the deadline for the draft A&S.~~

Government Coordination & Decision Making

Goal:

Improve coordination and participation in the implementation of the CZM Program and improve government decision making through technical assistance and consultation on projects affecting the coastal zone.

CZM Role and Actions:

- The CZM Program provides a framework under the CZMA federal consistency provisions to effect change through state policies in support of national priorities, to provide technical assistance and dedicated staff resources in the review of coastal zone projects, and to achieve regulatory efficiencies through a coordinated, predictable project approval process.
- The CZM Program balances the need for economic development with resource protection through implementation of state regulatory programs to avoid, minimize, or if necessary, mitigate the loss of coastal habitats.
- The CZM Program is a federal-state partnership that supports comprehensive planning, coordinated decision-making, and public participation in coastal management.

Capacity Building:

The CZM Program establishes capacity building networks by developing partnerships and supporting their growth and independence. Through capacity building networks, the CZM Program provides critical project management and coordination assistance to build local and state capacity. The following are capacity building activities of the CZM Program that are specific to the Government Coordination and Decision Making category:

- ~~The CZM Program conducts educational activities to improve public understanding of CZM program policies, efforts, and opportunities for stakeholder and public participation.~~
- The CZM Program conducts training events to provide coastal decision-makers with knowledge and tools to understand and comply with program policies, regulations, and decision-making processes.

Annual Performance Measures:

1. Percent of federal consistency projects reviewed where the project was modified due to consultation with the applicant to meet State CZM policies, by category[1].
2. Number of acres of a) permit-estimated loss and b) required gain or mitigation due to activities subject to CZM regulatory programs, by category[2].
3. ~~Number of coordination events offered by the CZM Program and number of stakeholder groups participating, by category[3].~~

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[1] Federal Agency Activity; Federal License or Permit; Outer Continental Shelf; and Federal Financial Assistance
[2] Tidal (Great Lake) Wetlands; Beach and Dune; Near-shore Habitat; and Other Habitat Types
[3] ~~Government Coordination; Public Access; Coastal Habitat; Coastal Hazards; and Coastal Dependent Uses & Community Development.~~[4] Federal agency activities; federal license or permit activities; Outer Continental Shelf projects; and Federal financial assistance to state agencies or local governments.

4. Number of ~~a) education activities related to government coordination offered by the CZM Program and number of participants and b)~~ training events related to government coordination offered by the CZM Program and number of participants.

Performance Measures Description:

1. Percent of federal consistency projects reviewed where the project was modified due to consultation with the applicant to meet State CZM policies.

The purpose of this measure is to describe the role of the CZM Program in the coordination and simplification of government decision making through consultation activities during the review of federal consistency projects. This measure only captures federal consistency projects that can be tracked from original proposal or submission to final decision by the Coastal Management Program (CMP) or network partners. It may be difficult to capture all proposed projects. For example, projects that are informally proposed or that are withdrawn or substantially altered following informal consultation are not easily captured. OCM recognizes that some projects are reviewed prior to formal submission through an early coordination process. Projects that are modified due to consultation during an early coordination or inter-agency review process that can be tracked from initial proposal to final decision should be included in the measure. Each CMP should establish a protocol for when to include projects based on program databases or tracking systems that will ensure that projects are only counted once for this measure. Long term project reviews that span multiple reporting periods should be included in the reporting period when the final consistency decision is issued.

This measure focuses on federal consistency projects that require consultation and modifications for the project to meet enforceable policies. "**Modified Due to Consultation with the Applicant"** means that the CMP or networked agencies consulted with the applicant to modify portions of the project that did not meet enforceable policies. The project is then modified and found consistent. Instances where standard conditions are developed for a type of project or applicant and incorporated into consistency decisions without consultation with the applicant cannot be reported for this measure.

Report the following:

a) Total number of federal consistency projects technically reviewed (determined to be applicable for federal consistency review) during the reporting period.
b) Number of federal consistency projects reviewed where the project was modified due to consultation with the applicant to meet State CZM policies by category[4].

Documentation Required:

- Identify the data tracking mechanism (e.g. database name) used to report data.
- For each category, list each federal consistency project reported as modified during the reporting period using a unique identifier. If a large number of projects are modified

[4] Federal agency activities; federal license or permit activities; Outer Continental Shelf projects; and Federal financial assistance to state agencies or local governments.

within a category, the CMP can group those projects in a way that still allows the individual project records to be referenced, retrieved from a database, or otherwise documented. For example, Docks & Piers Sect. 1123: CD-#001-085.

**Project documentation is only required for projects reported as modified, not for all federal consistency requests reviewed.*

2. Number of acres of a) permit-estimated loss and b) permit-required gain or mitigation due to activities subject to CZM regulatory programs.

The purpose of this measure is to describe the role of the CZM Program in maintaining an appropriate balance between development and habitat protection through CZM regulatory programs. Coastal Management Programs (CMPs) administer regulatory programs to achieve this balance as well as using many other approaches such as comprehensive planning, monitoring, mapping, education, training, and outreach. In addition, the permit review process often involves project modifications to implement best management practices and reduce impacts to habitat. Quantification of the outcomes related to these types of project modifications to protect habitat is very difficult, in part because of the range of regulatory programs and tracking mechanisms used by CMPs. Therefore, this measure focuses on the outcome of permit decisions by measuring the estimated acres of habitat loss contained in the permit and the acres of habitat that the permit applicant is required to mitigate for activities subject to CZM regulatory programs. Both of these numbers can be considered estimates and the actual number of acres lost or mitigated may vary.

CZM Regulatory Programs should be defined by each CMP to include core CZM enforceable policies that prevent the loss of tidal (or Great Lakes) wetlands, beach and dune habitat, and nearshore (intertidal, subtidal, submerged) habitat and programs that require mitigation for unavoidable impacts or losses of coastal habitats.

Permit-Estimate Loss refers to the loss in acres of habitat that an activity subject to core CZM regulations is estimated to result in under an approved permit or other administrative decision. Do not include impacts that are considered temporary or short-lived in nature.

Required Gain or Mitigation refers to the habitat acres to be acquired, restored, or created as compensation for estimated losses due to an activity subject to core CZM regulations. For CMP that allow the purchase of 'credits', such as for a mitigation bank, please use an estimate of mitigated acres based on past credits for completed creation, restoration, or acquisition projects.

Report the following:

a) Number of acres of permit-estimated loss due to activities subject to CZM regulatory programs, by category[5]:
b) Number of acres of required gain or mitigation due to activities subject to CZM regulatory programs, by category[6]:

[5] Tidal (or Great Lakes) wetlands; Beach and dune habitat; Nearshore (intertidal, subtidal, submerged) habitat; and Other types of habitat.

Documentation Required:

- Description of the data tracking mechanism (e.g. database name, internal report) used to report this measure.
- For each category, list a unique identifier and the number of the acres of permit-estimated loss and required gain or mitigation. For project types that involved small individual estimated losses, documentation can be combined to report the total estimated loss. For example, all residential dock and pier projects can be combined to estimate a total estimated loss based on average size and impacts. However, the unique identifier for the grouping must still allow the individual permit or project records to be referenced or retrieved from a database.

~~3. Number of coordination events offered by the CZM Program and number of stakeholder groups (non-CMP organizations, programs, or agencies) participating.~~

~~The number of **Coordination Events** is intended to capture CZM events to improve coordination and comprehensive planning. This does **NOT** include all coordination meetings attended by CZM staff and should be limited to events focused on coastal management policy development, significant coordination efforts, streamlining of network programs, or coordination of enforcement actions or programs. Meetings between CZM staff and individual stakeholders for the purpose of presenting program decision or activities should not be reported for this measure. Reported events should also be limited to those events that are led (initiated) or funded by the Coastal Management Program (CMP) for the purpose of comprehensive planning in cooperation with stakeholders or partners. Examples of coordination events include, but are not limited to interagency coordination meetings; issue specific advisory panels, commissions, or task forces; and stakeholder coordination meetings to develop new partnerships.~~

~~Coordination events should be categorized based on the dominant topic area addressed. If a coordination event is primarily held to address management needs or coordination on a range of categories, the event may be best categorized under Government Coordination. Only record each event once, even if multiple topics are covered, and do not duplicate the same event under the performance measure for educational activities. Examples of coordination events: "Long Term Management Strategy Environmental Window Workgroup", "Public Access Programs Coordination MOU Workgroup", "Interagency Ocean Management Plan Workgroup", "Post-disaster Redevelopment Plan Focus Group" and "Bay Coastal Hazards Long-term Planning and Emergency Management Interagency Workgroup".~~

~~The number of **Stakeholders Groups** that participated in a coordination event is reported for this measure to capture the number of non-CMP organizations, programs, or agencies (e.g. recreational fishing organization, National Park Service, county planning agency, etc.) that were represented by at least one participant during the event. CMPs should document the number of stakeholder groups for each event reported at the time it is conducted. If a sign-in sheet or~~

[6] Tidal (or Great Lakes) wetlands; Beach and dune habitat; Nearshore (intertidal, subtidal, submerged) habitat; and Other types of habitat.

~~registration is not possible, the program should ensure that the person conducting the event records a count of participants at the time of the event.~~

~~**Report the following:**~~

~~a) Number of coordination events offered by the CZM Program, by category[7]:~~
~~b) Number of stakeholder groups that participated in each reported coordination event, by category[8]:~~

~~**Documentation Required:**~~

- ~~List each coordination event using a unique identifier, the corresponding number of stakeholder groups that participated, and the associated CZM award number. It is not necessary to list individual stakeholder groups that participated; by submitting this data through the CZMAPMS, the program is certifying its accuracy.~~

4. Number of ~~a) education activities related to government coordination offered by the CZM Program and number of participants and b)~~ training events related to government coordination offered by the CZM Program and number of participants.

~~To support public involvement, Coastal Management Programs (CMPs) offer education programs for the general public that use several approaches including printed materials, websites, educational exhibits, workshops, and stewardship opportunities. The purpose of this measure is to describe the role of the CZM Program in providing **'hands-on'** education that supports the goals of the government coordination category. **Educational Activities** captured in this performance measure include presentations; seminars; and other hands-on or interactive activities that provide non-technical information to improve public understanding of CZM Program policies and activities to improve government coordination and efficiency in coastal management as well as opportunities for active stakeholder and public participation.~~

~~Educational activities that are conducted by partners and funded by CZM federal or matching funds should be included. The following educational efforts should **not** be included in this measure: publications (i.e. brochures, guides, etc.), Internet materials or web sites, mass media campaigns, interpretive kiosks or signage, or other efforts that provide education through indirect methods. Conference booths or displays are **not** eligible activities for the purposes of this performance measure. However, interactive activities or group presentations given during conferences, fairs, or festivals can be reported if the number of participants in these activities is recorded at the time of the event.~~

This measure ~~also~~ captures training events offered by the CZM Program. The CZM Program provides scientific and technical information and skill-building opportunities to individuals who are responsible for making decisions that affect coastal resources. Using a range of approaches, CMPs provide coastal decision-makers with the knowledge and tools they need to address critical resource management issues. **Training** includes events for audiences that focus on more technical subject matter than those provided through educational activities. Training can include

activities that are tailored to a specific audience, such as wetland regulators or a local agency permitting program and should be limited to training events offered by or funded by the CMP. Training events that are funded by CZM federal or matching funds, but conducted by partners should be included. Training events can be provided through the Internet to provide remote access; however, if there is not a registration or a sign-up process, only report those events for which the number of participants can be documented.

This measure does **not** include CMP staff training, but can include training events for staff of network partners or local coastal programs. Do not include publications (e.g. manuals) or other materials that are distributed without an associated and targeted training program.

Training events related to **Government Coordination** include the following types of events to increase local, state, and federal agency capacity and technical understanding for the following: interagency or intra-agency streamlining, decision-making efficiency, and active stakeholder participation. Events can be related to federal consistency; development or local implementation of new state rules; interagency permit streamlining or coordination; development of special area management plans other area designations; resource management requirements for emerging issues; and comprehensive planning to address management needs.

Participants are the people that participated in the reported ~~educational activity or~~ training event. CMPs should document the number of participants for each event reported **at the time it is conducted**. If a sign-in sheet or registration is not possible, the program should ensure that the person conducting the event records a count of participants at the time of the event.

Report the following:

~~a) Number of educational activities related to Government Coordination offered by the Coastal Management Program and the number of participants.~~

b) Number of training events related to Government Coordination offered by the Coastal Management Program and the number of participants.

Documentation Required:

- ~~List each educational activity using a unique identifier, the corresponding number of participants, and associated CZM award number. It is not necessary to list individual participants; by submitting this data through the CZMAPMS, the program is certifying its accuracy. Indicate if the educational activity was conducted jointly with a National Estuarine Research Reserve.~~
- List each training event using a unique identifier, the corresponding number of participants, and associated CZM award number. It is not necessary to list individual participants; by submitting this data through the CZMAPMS, the program is certifying its accuracy. Indicate if the ~~educational~~ activity was conducted jointly with a National Estuarine Research Reserve.

Public Access

Goal:

Create or enhance public access sites over the next 5-years.

CZM Role: The CZM Program protects, creates, and enhances public access to the coast through regulatory programs, acquiring new public access sites, and enhancing recreational facilities such as boardwalks and piers.

Capacity Building:

- ~~The CZM Program conducts educational activities to improve public understanding of access to the coastal zone and its importance to communities and the economy.~~
- The CZM Program conducts training events to provide coastal decision-makers with knowledge and tools to comprehensively plan for and manage public access.

Annual Performance Measures:

5. Number of public access sites a) created through acquisition or easement and b) enhanced with assistance from CZM funding or staff.
6. Number of public access sites a) created and b) enhanced through CZM regulatory requirements.
7. Number of ~~a) education activities related to public access offered by the CZM Program and number of participants and b)~~ training events related to public access offered by the CZM Program and number of participants.

Performance Measures Description:

5. Number of public access sites a) created through acquisition or easement and b) enhanced with assistance from CZM funding or staff.

An important goal of the CZMA is to ensure adequate public access to the coastal zone. Coastal Management Programs (CMPs) accomplish this goal using approaches that are most effective for their local coastal zone. These approaches can include conducting public access inventories, developing access guides, ensuring sites are marked as public, identifying new areas for access, and providing technical assistance, education, and outreach. The purpose of this measure is to describe the role of the CZM Program in providing for new and enhanced public access in the coastal zone. However, not all CMPs use CZM funding or staff to create new public access sites or enhance existing recreational facilities. If the CMP, as a matter of policy or custom, does not conduct such activities, report that **"the Coastal Management Program does not use CZM funding or staff to create or enhance public access sites"**.

Examples of **Public Access Sites** are vertical walking paths to the shore; publicly owned property including parks, beaches, piers providing fishing access to coastal waters; boardwalks or trails associated with coastal habitat such as wetlands, forested habitat, marshes; access to

historic areas or structures, such as lighthouses; and boat launches, ramps, docks, and marinas that are publicly owned.

Created Sites are properties acquired for public access through fee simple ownership or through an easement. There may be instances where a property has been in public ownership but not open to the public. In this case, the property can be counted as a new site if it has not been counted previously and it is opened to the public during the reporting period. However, in the case where there is an unimproved site that is open to the public and it is improved for recreation (i.e. facilities are constructed) during the reporting period, the addition of those facilities should be considered an enhancement to an existing public access site. **Enhancements** can include activities eligible under CZMA Section 306A, including educational signage, trail or boardwalk construction or renovation, the addition of fish cleaning stations, parking, or bathroom facilities, and other low-cost construction to improve recreational facilities.

It is acceptable to report sites created or enhanced due to CZM-funded staff that provide critical management, planning, or coordination for a specific project completed during the reporting period. However, **do not** include instances where CZM staff involvement is limited primarily to permit review or consultation. Because CZM funding may have provided only a portion of the funding necessary to create a public access site, OCM will use text with this measure that indicates that public access sites may have been created in cooperation with CZM program partners.

Report the following:

a) Number of public access sites created through acquisition or easement with assistance from CZM funding or staff.
b) Number of existing public access sites enhanced with assistance from CZM funding or staff.

Documentation Required:

- List each public access site reported using a unique identifier, the associated CZM award number, and an indication of the primary CZM role (funding or staff support) for the specific recreational site reported.

6. Number of public access sites a) created and b) enhanced through CZM regulatory requirements.

The purpose of this measure is to describe the role of the CZM Program in addressing public access needs through regulatory and permitting requirements. All CMPs provide protection of public access through a variety of mechanisms. Some examples of legal or regulatory approaches include:

- Identifying historic access points such as traditional right of ways and reclaiming them for public use;
- Ensuring that existing access is not lost when new developments are proposed or if access will be lost, requiring that developers mitigate the loss by providing a new or enhanced opportunity elsewhere; and

- Establishing legal protections from liability for homeowners who provide access over their property to waterfront.

However, this performance measure is intended to provide information about those programs that have regulatory approaches that require the creation or enhancement of public access sites as part of permitting, federal consistency, or other regulatory requirements. If the CMP does not use regulatory mechanisms to create or enhance public access sites report that "**the Coastal Management Program does not include a regulatory component to create or enhance public access sites**".

A public access site is considered "**Created**" through CZM regulatory requirements when a permit or other administrative action requires the designation of an area as a public access site where one did not exist previously. The created public access site must have previously been privately held or otherwise legally inaccessible to the general public. The State does not have to hold ownership of the new site, but there must be a reasonable assurance that the new site is available to the general public and will be a public site in perpetuity. A public access site is considered "**Enhanced"** through CZM regulatory requirements when a permit or other administrative action requires the improvement of facilities or the site itself for public recreation.

Report the following:

a) Number of public access sites created through CZM regulatory requirements.
b) Number of public access sites enhanced through CZM regulatory requirements.

Documentation Required:

- Description of data tracking mechanism (e.g. database name, internal report) used to report data for this measure.
- List each public access site reported using a unique identifier.

7. Number of ~~a) education activities related to public access offered by the CZM Program and number of participants and b)~~ training events related to public access offered by the CZM Program and number of participants.

~~The purpose of this measure is to describe the role of the CZM Program in providing educational activities to the public to support the goal of the Public Access category. Examples of educational activities related to Public access are: access availability, threats to public access, public trust principles.~~ This measure ~~also~~ captures training events offered by the CZM Program. Training events related to Public Access include the following types of events: public trust and other public access policies or legal precedent; planning practices for minimizing resource impacts due to public access activities; and other public access related management issues.

See the description under Government Coordination measure #4 for a definition of **eligible ~~Educational Activities,~~ Training Events, and Participants**.

Report the following:

~~a) Number of educational activities related to Public Access offered by the CZM Program and the number of participants.~~

b) Number of training events related to Public Access offered by the CZM Program and the number of participants.

Documentation Required:

- ~~List each educational activity using a unique identifier, the corresponding number of participants, and associated CZM award number. It is not necessary to list individual participants; by submitting this data through the CZMAPMS, the program is certifying its accuracy. Indicate if the educational activity was conducted jointly with a National Estuarine Research Reserve.~~
- List each training event using a unique identifier, the corresponding number of participants, and associated CZM award number. It is not necessary to list individual participants; by submitting this data through the CZMAPMS, the program is certifying its accuracy. Indicate if the ~~educational~~ activity was conducted jointly with a National Estuarine Research Reserve.

Coastal Habitat

Goals:

Protect coastal habitat through acquisition or easement; Restore coastal habitat~~; and Remove marine debris from coastal habitats.~~

CZM Role:

- The CZM Program uses funding and expertise to protect and restore coastal habitat and develops and coordinates local partnerships to engage citizen stewards.
- ~~CZM works with local communities to reduce marine debris reaching our oceans, Great Lakes, and beaches.~~

Capacity Building:

- ~~The CZM Program conducts educational activities to improve public understanding of coastal habitats, threats to those habitats, and opportunities to protect and restore habitat.~~
- The CZM Program conducts training events to provide coastal decision-makers with knowledge and tools to protect and restore coastal habitat.

Annual Performance Measures:

8. a) Number of acres of coastal habitat protected by acquisition or easement and b) number of acres ~~and/or meters~~ of coastal habitat under restoration with assistance from CZM funding or staff, by category[9].

[9] Tidal (Great Lake) Wetlands; Beach and Dune; Near-shore Habitat; and Other Habitat Types

~~9. Number of a) marine debris removal activities completed with assistance from CZM funding or staff and b) pounds of marine debris removed during those activities.~~

10. Number of ~~a) education activities related to coastal habitat offered by the CZM Program and number of participants and b)~~ training events related to coastal habitat offered by the CZM Program and number of participants.

Coastal Habitat Categories

Tidal (or Great Lakes) Wetlands

Wetlands are "those areas that are inundated or saturated at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions." [33 CFR 328.3(b)]. Note: "under normal circumstances" means that such areas support plant growth unless such growth is removed or prevented from growing by man or infrequent natural events (like mudslides or volcanic eruptions).

Tidal wetlands are wetlands that are inundated by tidal waters. Definitions of wetlands and tidal waters can be found at 33 CFR 328.3(b) and 33 CFR 328.3(f), respectively. Tidal wetlands can include salt and brackish marshes (tidally flooded grasslands), and mangrove swamps (salty shrub thickets and forests). Tidal wetlands in saline and brackish areas, or estuarine wetlands, which are part of the estuary where salt water mixes with fresh water running off the land via rivers, are also included.

Great Lakes coastal wetlands occur along the Great Lakes shoreline proper and portions of tributary rivers and streams that are directly affected by Great Lakes water regimes. These wetlands form a transition between the Great Lakes and adjacent terrestrial uplands, and are influenced by both. Additional guidance for defining Great Lakes Wetlands:

- Great Lakes Coastal Wetlands: Abiotic and Floristic Characterization: A Summary of Reports Prepared for Michigan Natural Features Inventory: http://www.epa.gov/glnpo/ecopage/wetlands/glc/index.html#List%20of%20Tables
- Site Types for Great Lakes Coastal Wetlands: http://www.epa.gov/glnpo/ecopage/wetlands/glc/table1.pdf

Beach and Dune Habitat

Beach is the zone of unconsolidated material between the mean low-water line and the line of permanent vegetation, which is also the effective limit of storm waves; sometimes includes the material moving in offshore, onshore, and longshore transport. Each state Coastal Management Program is required to have a definition of beach (CZMA Sect. 306(d)(G)(2)). **Dune** is a wind formed hill or ridge of sand

Nearshore Habitat

Nearshore (intertidal, subtidal or submerged) habitats should include intertidal rocky areas and pools, mud flats, coral reefs, shellfish beds, submerged aquatic vegetation such as seagrass beds, rocky hard bottom habitat, and other nearshore benthic habitat.

Performance Measures Description:

8. a) Number of acres of coastal habitat protected by acquisition or easement and b) number of acres ~~and/or meters~~ of coastal habitat under restoration with assistance from CZM funding or staff, by category[10].

Coastal Management Programs (CMPs) play an important role in shaping coastal habitat management policies, as well as improving, coordinating, and funding state and local activities. Some programs use CZM funds to acquire property or conservation easements from willing sellers to protect coastal habitat as well as work with partners to restore coastal habitats. Other programs focus on activities that support state and local actions to protect and restore coastal habitat through comprehensive planning, habitat identification, technical assistance, and education and outreach. This measure focuses on those CMPs that use CZM funding or staff to protect habitat by acquisition or easement and to restore habitat. If a CMP, as a matter of policy or custom, does not conduct such activities, enter **"the Coastal Management Program does not use CZM funding or staff to acquire or restore habitat"**.

Protected refers properties acquired for their habitat values through fee simple ownership or through a conservation easement. **Restoration** refers to the rehabilitation of degraded or altered habitat and often involves reestablishing native vegetation and natural hydrology. It is acceptable to report acres protected or restored due to CZM funded staff that provide critical management, planning, or coordination for a specific project completed during the reporting period. However, **do not** include instances where CZM staff involvement is limited primarily to permit review or consultation. Habitat acres protected or restored through a mitigation program should be reported only under measure #2. CMPs may also wish to add habitat categories to report other coastal habitat types. An "other" category is included to facilitate individualized reporting.

Habitat protected or under restoration should be reported for the period in which the protection or planned restoration activities were completed. Although reported restoration activities must be completed within the reporting period, it is recognized that this does not mean that overall restoration has been completed for a property in all cases. Because restoration is a long-term effort, there may be a series of planned activities required to achieve restoration goals for a site. Additionally, CZM funding may have only provided a portion of the funding necessary to protect or restore an area; therefore, OCM will use text with this measure that indicates that habitat may have been protected or restored in cooperation with CZM partners.

Report the following:

a) Number of acres protected by acquisition or easement with assistance from CZM funding or staff, by category[11]
b) Number of acres ~~and/or meters~~ under restoration with assistance from CZM funding or staff, by category[12]

[10] Tidal (Great Lake) Wetlands; Beach and Dune habitat; Near-shore Habitat; and Other Habitat Types
[11] Tidal (or Great Lakes) wetlands; Beach and dune habitat; Nearshore habitat; and Other types of habitat.
[12] Tidal (or Great Lakes) wetlands; Beach and dune habitat; Nearshore habitat; and Other types of habitat.

Documentation Required:

- For each category, provide a list of each project using a unique identifier, the number of acres ~~or number of square meters,~~ reported for each project, the associated CZM award number, and indicate the primary CZM role (funding or staff support).

~~**9. Number of a) marine debris removal activities completed with assistance from CZM funding or staff and b) pounds of marine debris removed during those activities.**~~

~~Marine debris is a persistent and often overlooked coastal management issue with wide-ranging impacts. NOAA defines marine debris as any persistent solid material that is manufactured or processed and directly or indirectly, intentionally or unintentionally, disposed of or abandoned into the marine environment or the Great Lakes. The types of activities to address marine debris vary among Coastal Management Programs (CMPs) to address different types of marine debris and different environments where marine debris is a problem. Some examples of marine debris programs developed in the states include: Coastal and coral reef clean-ups; Adopt-A-Beach programs; Establishing disposal and recycling containers in recreation areas; Derelict fishing gear and vessel removal; Education, outreach, public awareness initiatives/campaigns; and Regional coordination and management efforts.~~

~~This measure focuses on marine debris removal activities that can be linked to a quantifiable reduction of marine debris. CMP should not report activities that cannot be directly connected to estimates of the number of pounds removed. **Marine Debris Removal Activities** include activities (either volunteer or non-volunteer) to remove marine debris from coastal systems. For beach clean-up or similar events, report the total number of sites or areas that participated rather than reporting the clean-up as one activity. The **Estimated Pounds of Debris** can be based on reports from volunteer groups, non-volunteer removal programs, or the average weight of commonly removed objects by the estimated number removed (e.g. average crab trap weighs 5 pounds and 25 were removed).~~

~~**Report the following:**~~

~~a) Number of marine debris removal activities completed with assistance from CZM funding or staff and for which a corresponding number of pounds of debris removed can be estimated.~~

~~b) Estimated number of pounds of debris removed by the above reported marine debris removal activities.~~

~~**Documentation Required:**~~

- ~~List marine debris removal activities including a unique identifier, the estimated number of pounds removed during the activity, and the associated CZM award number.~~

10. Number of ~~a) education activities related to coastal habitat offered by the CZM Program - and number of participants and b)~~ training events related to coastal habitat offered by the CZM Program and number of participants.

~~The purpose of this measure is to describe the role of the CZM Program in providing 'hands-on' education to the public to support the Coastal Habitat goals. Educational activities related to **Coastal Habitat** include activities to improve public understanding of the following: CZM Program policies and activities to improve government coordination and efficiency in coastal management as well as opportunities for active stakeholder and public participation.~~

This measure ~~also~~ captures training events offered by the CZM Program. Training events related to **Coastal Habitat** include the following types of events to increase local, state, and federal agency capacity and technical understanding for the following: habitat diversity and functions; status and trends; mapping and monitoring; threat assessment; restoration; regulatory programs; and other habitat management issues.

See the description under Government Coordination measure #4 for a definition of eligible ~~**Educational Activities,**~~ **Training Events, and Participants**.

Report the following:

~~a) Number of educational activities related to Coastal Habitat offered by the Coastal Management Program and the number of participants.~~

b) Number of training events related to Coastal Habitat offered by the Coastal Management Program and the number of participants.

Documentation Required:

- ~~List each educational activity using a unique identifier, the corresponding number of participants, and associated CZM award number. It is not necessary to list individual participants; by submitting this data through the CZMAPMS, the program is certifying its accuracy. Indicate if the educational activity was conducted jointly with a National Estuarine Research Reserve.~~
- List each training event using a unique identifier, the corresponding number of participants, and associated CZM award number. It is not necessary to list individual participants; by submitting this data through the CZMAPMS, the program is certifying its accuracy. Indicate if the ~~educational~~ activity was conducted jointly with a National Estuarine Research Reserve.

Coastal Hazards

Goal:

Increase the percentage of coastal communities implementing management practices to improve resilience and increase public awareness of hazards.

CZM Role: Through its partnerships, the CZM Program engages states and communities to become more resilient by comprehensive planning, managing development to minimize damage to communities and coastal habitats, increasing preparedness, and responding to coastal hazards.

Capacity Building:

- ~~The CZM Program conducts educational activities to improve public understanding of coastal hazards including types of hazards, vulnerability, and opportunities to reduce their risk.~~
- The CZM Program conducts training events to provide coastal decision-makers with knowledge and tools to improve state and local management of coastal hazards and comprehensive planning to improve resiliency.

Annual Performance Measures:

11. Number of communities in the coastal zone that completed projects to a) reduce future damage from hazards and b) increase public awareness of hazards with assistance from CZM funding or staff.
12. Number of ~~a) education activities related to coastal hazards offered by the CZM Program and number of participants and b)~~ training events related to coastal hazards offered by the CZM Program and number of participants related to coastal hazards.

Performance Measures Description:

11. Number of communities in the coastal zone that completed projects to a) reduce future damage from hazards and b) increase public awareness of hazards with assistance from CZM funding or staff.

An important goal of the CZMA is to minimize the loss of life and property caused by improper development in areas likely to be affected by or vulnerable to coastal hazards, and by the destruction of natural protective features such as beaches, dunes, wetlands, and barrier islands. Coastal Management Programs (CMP) provide technical assistance and funding to support many projects that address coastal hazard concerns at the state and local level. The purpose of this measure is to describe the role of the CZM Program in supporting coastal communities to reduce loss of life and property from coastal hazards, enhance the ability of state and local governments and communities to respond to hazard events, and raise public awareness of coastal hazards.

A **Coastal Community** is a unit of local government or a special unit of government, such as a planning district. In coastal zones without local governments (e.g. U.S. territories), a coastal

community may be an administrative body or organization that formally represents a local geographic area. The list of coastal communities within each CMP's coastal zone should be developed to consistently apply to measures #11, 13, and 14 and should remain consistent for reporting over time.

Completed projects can include the development or update of local coastal hazard plans, local coastal hazard mitigation policies, ordinances or codes, technical assistance, education and outreach, and on-the-ground projects to reduce future damage from hazards. Projects completed by a non-governmental organization for a coastal community can be reported. CMPs should not report all communities affected by state-wide policies or plans or permitting programs. It also should not include general administrative funding of local coastal programs or local government agencies. Communities reported must have completed a discrete and specific project to reduce future damage from hazards or raise public awareness of coastal hazards. However, do not include instances where CZM staff involvement is limited primarily to permit review of the completed project.

Public awareness campaigns can include hands-on educational events, educational signage or kiosks, and informational materials such as brochures and websites. They may be on-going efforts, but the community must have completed an activity or component of the campaign during the reporting period. Websites should only be included in the reporting period in which they are first made available through the Internet, unless substantial updates are made during a subsequent reporting period. This measure differs from performance measure #12 in that it is focused on the number of communities implementing public awareness campaigns. In addition, public awareness campaigns can be reported for a broader range of activities not eligible under measure #12, such as publications, mass media, web sites, signage, etc.

Report the following:

a) Number of communities that completed a project to reduce future damage from hazards with assistance from CZM funding or staff.
b) Number of communities that completed a project to increase public awareness of hazards with assistance from CZM funding or staff.

Documentation Required:

- List each community reported, its county, a unique identifier, the primary role of the CZM program (funding or staff), and the associated CZM award number. If the state or territory does not use counties, please indicate the closest equivalent.

12. Number of ~~a) education activities related to coastal hazards offered by the CZM Program and number of participants and b)~~ training events related to coastal hazards offered by the CZM Program and number of participants related to coastal hazards.

~~The purpose of this measure is to describe the role of the CZM Program in providing 'hands-on' education to the public to support the Coastal Hazards goals. Educational activities related to **Coastal Hazards** include improving public understanding about types of hazards, resiliency, vulnerability, evacuation, and other coastal hazard issues.~~

This measure ~~also~~ captures training events offered by the CZM Program to support the Coastal Hazards goals. Training events related to **Coastal Hazards** include the following types of events to increase local, state, and federal agency capacity and technical understanding for the following: regulatory programs; vulnerability mapping; evacuation planning; and other coastal hazard management issues.

See the description under Government Coordination measure #4 for a definition of eligible ~~**Educational Activities,**~~ **Training Events, and Participants**.

Report the following:

~~a) Number of educational activities related to Coastal Hazards offered by the Coastal Management Program and the number of participants.~~

b) Number of training events related to Coastal Hazards offered by the Coastal Management Program and the number of participants.

Documentation Required:

- ~~List each educational activity using a unique identifier, the corresponding number of participants, and associated CZM award number. It is not necessary to list individual participants; by submitting this data through the CZMAPMS, the program is certifying its accuracy. Indicate if the educational activity was conducted jointly with a National Estuarine Research Reserve.~~
- List each training event using a unique identifier, the corresponding number of participants, and associated CZM award number. It is not necessary to list individual participants; by submitting this data through the CZMAPMS, the program is certifying its accuracy. Indicate if the ~~educational~~ activity was conducted jointly with a National Estuarine Research Reserve.

Coastal Dependent Uses and Community Development

Goal:

Increase the percentage of communities in the coastal zone implementing sustainable coastal management practices and revitalizing port and waterfront areas.

CZM Role: The CZM Program gives funding and expertise to help coastal communities sustain their economies, human health, environment, and coastal character.

Capacity Building:

- ~~The CZM Program conducts educational activities to improve public understanding of coastal dependent uses, sustainable development, and water quality.~~
- The CZM Program conducts training events to provide coastal decision-makers with knowledge and tools to comprehensively manage for sustainable and coastal dependent uses and improve water quality.

Annual Performance Measures:

13. Number of coastal communities that a) developed or updated sustainable development ordinances, policies, and plans; b) completed a project to implement a sustainable development plan; c) developed or updated port or waterfront redevelopment ordinances, policies, and plans; and d) completed a project to implement a port or waterfront redevelopment plan with assistance from CZM funding or staff.
14. Number of coastal communities a) that developed or updated polluted runoff management ordinances, policies, and plans and b) completed projects to implement polluted runoff management plans with assistance from CZM funding or staff.
15. Number of ~~a) education activities related to coastal dependent uses and community development offered by the CZM Program and number of participants and b)~~ training events related to coastal dependent uses and community development offered by the CZM Program and number of participants.

Performance Measures Description:

13. Number of coastal communities that a) developed or updated sustainable development ordinances, policies, and plans; b) completed a project to implement a sustainable development plan; c) developed or updated port or waterfront redevelopment ordinances, policies, and plans; and d) completed a project to implement a port or waterfront redevelopment plan with assistance from CZM funding or staff.

The CZM Program has a critical role in the development and implementation of state and local approaches to growth and redevelopment in the coastal zone. Coastal Management Programs (CMPs) work with communities to ensure coastal development is designed, sited and constructed in ways that preserve and protect critical coastal resources and balance coastal land uses. The purpose of this measure is to describe the role of the CZM Program in working with coastal communities to develop and implement local policies and plans to manage growth and development and in redeveloping underutilized and deteriorating urban waterfront areas and ports. This measure focuses on efforts to enhance local management, planning, and the implementation of plans for sustainable development and port or waterfront redevelopment.

A **Coastal Community** is a unit of local government or a special unit of government, such as a planning district. In coastal zones without local governments (e.g. U.S. territories), a coastal community may be an administrative body or organization that formally represents a local geographic area. The list of coastal communities within each CMP's coastal zone should be developed to consistently apply to measures #11, 13, and 14 and should remain consistent for reporting over time.

Plans should be developed or adopted by a local unit of government and can include State mandated plans with assistance from CZM funding or staff. Plans developed by a non-governmental organization in cooperation with a governmental entity can be included. Plans or ordinances do not need to be formally adopted by the local unit of government to be reported for this measure. However, plans or ordinances developed at the state level without direct involvement by the community reported are not eligible for this measure.

Completed Projects should implement actions, with assistance from CZM funding or staff, that are called for in a sustainable development or port or waterfront redevelopment plan. That plan may or may not have been developed using CZM funding or staff. However, do not include instances where CZM staff involvement is limited primarily to permit review.

Some examples of principles for **Sustainable Development** include mixed land uses, compact building design, preservation of open space, directing development towards existing communities, and involvement of the community and stakeholders. More information on sustainable development principles can be found at: http://www.epa.gov/livability/about_sg.htm.

Port or Waterfront Redevelopment can include economic development; land acquisition or protection through easement; rehabilitation or acquisition of piers for public use; rehabilitation of bulkheads for improved public safety or access, removal or replacement of pilings to provide increased recreational use; zoning or other development ordinances to support redevelopment; and visioning and other public involvement processes. The development of public access facilities should be reported under the Public Access performance measures. Port or waterfront redevelopment support activities can include planning, technical assistance, and on-the-ground projects eligible under CZMA Section 306A.

Report the following:

a) Number of coastal communities that developed or updated sustainable development ordinances, policies, and plans with assistance from CZM funding or staff;
b) Number of coastal communities that completed a project to implement a sustainable development plan with assistance from CZM funding or staff;
c) Number of coastal communities that developed or updated port or waterfront redevelopment ordinances, policies, and plans with assistance from CZM funding or staff; and
d) Number of coastal communities that completed a project to implement a redevelopment plan with assistance from CZM funding or staff.

Documentation Required:

- List each community reported, its county, a unique identifier, indicate the primary CZM role (funding or staff support), and the associated CZM award number. If the state or territory does not use counties, please indicate the closest equivalent that will allow the community to be located.

14. Number of coastal communities that a) developed or updated polluted runoff management ordinances, policies, and plans and b) completed projects to implement polluted runoff management plans with assistance from CZM funding or staff.

The Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Control Program, which falls under Section 6217 of the Coastal Zone Act Reauthorization Amendments (CZARA), is jointly administered by NOAA and the Environmental Protection Agency. The program encourages pollution prevention efforts at a local level, particularly improvements to land use planning and zoning practices to protect

coastal water quality. The purpose of this measure is to describe the role of the CZM Program in supporting communities in the development and implementation of local ordinances, policies, and plans to control or prevent polluted runoff.

A **Coastal Community** is a unit of local government or a special unit of government, such as a planning district. In coastal zones without local governments (e.g. U.S. territories), a coastal community may be an administrative body or organization that formally represents a local geographic area. The list of coastal communities within each CMP's coastal zone should be developed to consistently apply to measures #11, 13, and 14 and should remain consistent for reporting over time.

Plans should be developed or adopted by a local unit of government and can include State mandated plans with assistance from CZM funding or staff. Plans developed by a non-governmental organization in cooperation with a governmental entity can be included. Plans or ordinances do not need to be formally adopted by the local unit of government to be reported for this measure. However, plans or ordinances developed at the state level without direct involvement by the community reported are not eligible for this measure.

Completed Projects should implement actions, with assistance from CZM funding or staff, that are called for in a polluted runoff management plan. That plan may or may not have been developed using CZM funding or staff. However, do not include instances where CZM staff involvement is limited primarily to permit review.

Report the following:

a) Number of coastal communities that developed or updated polluted runoff management ordinances, polices, and plans with assistance from CZM funding or staff.
b) Number of coastal communities that completed projects to implement polluted runoff management plans with assistance from CZM funding or staff.

Documentation Required:

- List each community, its county, and project reported using a unique identifier, the associated CZM award number, an indication of the primary CZM role (funding or staff support). If the state or territory does not use counties, please indicate the closest equivalent.

15. Number of ~~a) education activities related to coastal dependent uses and community development offered by the CZM Program and number of participants and b)~~ training events related to coastal dependent uses and community development offered by the CZM Program and number of participants.

~~The purpose of this measure is to describe the role of the CZM Program in providing 'hands-on' educational activities to support the goals for Coastal Dependent Uses and Community Development. Educational activities related to Coastal Dependent Uses and Community Development include: types of coastal dependent uses, status and trends of coastal dependent uses, importance, potential threats, and other issues related to coastal dependent uses; activities~~

~~to improve public understanding of community development topics such as status and trends of land uses, sustainability, and water quality.~~

This measure ~~also~~ captures training events offered by the CZM Program to support the goals for Coastal Dependent Uses and Community Development. Training events related to Coastal Dependent Uses and Community Development include the following types of events to increase local, state, and federal agency capacity and technical understanding for the following: regulatory programs and policies; assessment of competing uses; and other management issues; status and trends of land uses; land use policies and programs; best management practices for sustainability; and water quality.

See the description under Government Coordination measure #4 for a definition of eligible ~~**Educational Activities,**~~ **Training Events, and Participants**.

Report the following:

~~a) Number of educational activities related to Coastal Dependent Uses and Community Development offered by the Coastal Management Program and the number of participants.~~

b) Number of training events related to Coastal Dependent Uses and Community Development offered by the Coastal Management Program and the number of participants.

Documentation Required:

- ~~List each educational activity using a unique identifier, the corresponding number of participants, and associated CZM award number. It is not necessary to list individual participants; by submitting this data through the CZMAPMS, the program is certifying its accuracy. Indicate if the educational activity was conducted jointly with a National Estuarine Research Reserve.~~
- List each training event using a unique identifier, the corresponding number of participants, and associated CZM award number. It is not necessary to list individual participants; by submitting this data through the CZMAPMS, the program is certifying its accuracy. Indicate if the ~~educational~~ activity was conducted jointly with a National Estuarine Research Reserve.

~~Financial Measures~~

~~16. Number of a) CZM federal and matching dollars spent and b) dollars leveraged by CZM funds, by category.~~

~~The purpose of this measure is to quantify the financial contribution of the CZM Program to the five goal areas and the additional or leveraged dollars that CZM activities generate in accomplishing the goals of the CZMA. CZM federal and matching dollars spent should reflect as much as possible the total amount spent from all open CZM awards during the reporting period and the most appropriate category for the purpose of those funds.~~

~~Activities of Coastal Management Programs (CMPs) lead to extensive leveraging of resources in the coastal zone. However, this measure limits reporting on dollars leveraged to those projects directly tied to a CZM funded project or activity. This measure includes activities eligible under CZMA Section 306, 306A, 310, or 309.~~ **~~CZM Dollars~~** ~~are federal CZM funds and the required matching funds identified by the CMP in annual cooperative agreement (i.e. NOAA grant). Matching dollars reported should be limited to the amount identified in the cooperative agreement award.~~

~~Dollars Leveraged~~ ~~are funds in addition to CZM federal and matching funds that are spent on a CZM funded project. For example, a CMP may partner with several entities to acquire property; funds in addition to CZM federal or matching dollars spent to acquire the property would be considered leveraged. Another example is a project where CZM staff partner with a city's planning department to develop a greenway plan for a coastal community. The city planning department provides the required federal match. During the project, the city's recreation department contributes staff time to conduct visioning and public outreach for the greenway project. The cost to the recreation department to conduct the visioning and outreach activities can be considered as dollars leveraged by CZM funds.~~

~~In-kind funds and services that qualify under Office of Management and Budget Circular A110, http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/circulars/a110/a110.html#23, (see sect. 23 "Cost sharing or matching") can be included as leveraged dollars. Sources of leveraged dollars can be federal, state, or local government agencies or other organizations such as non-profits or foundations. If the CMP does not incorporate activities that result in leveraged dollars report "~~**~~the Coastal Management Program does not incorporate activities that result in leveraged dollars~~**~~".~~

~~Report the following:~~

~~a) Number of CZM federal and matching dollars spent, by category[13]:~~
~~b) Number of dollars leveraged by CZM funds by category[14]:~~

~~Documentation Required:~~

- ~~For each of the six categories, list CZM programs, projects, or grant tasks using a unique identifier, the associated CZM award number, the amount of CZM federal funds spent, and the amount of CZM matching funds spent.~~
- ~~For each of the six categories, list each leveraged project reported, including a unique identifier and the number of dollars reported as leveraged.~~

~~[13] Government Coordination; Public Access; Coastal Habitat; Coastal Hazards; Coastal Dependent Uses and Community Development~~
~~[14] Government Coordination; Public Access; Coastal Habitat; Coastal Hazards; Coastal Dependent Uses and Community Development~~

~~17. Number of CZM federal and matching dollars a) spent on technical assistance and b) provided as financial assistance to local governments.~~

~~The purpose of this measure is to describe the role of the CZM Program in supporting local governments in balancing coastal uses and improving local decision-making. For Coastal Management Programs (CMPs) without formal local governments, this measure can include assistance to unincorporated or local groups that represent local interests. Dollars reported should reflect the amount spent during the reporting period from all open CZM awards or grants that were directed at providing either technical or financial assistance to local governments. This measure is a further categorization of the dollars reported as spent under performance measure #16. For example, you may report under performance measure #14 that $80,000 was spent on coastal hazards and under performance measure #15 that $60,000 of those funds were sub-awarded as financial assistance to local government.~~

~~Technical Assistance~~ ~~includes staff consultation, review, training, and other types of support to local coastal programs or government agencies on planning, managing local resources, meeting state requirements, using technical tools, and other activities to increase local management capacity. Technical assistance does not have to be conducted directly by coastal program staff. CZM funded or managed projects to provide technical assistance to local governments that are conducted by non-CZM staff can be included.~~

~~Financial Assistance~~ ~~is the provision of sub-awards or other contractual arrangements to provide CZM federal or matching funds to local government agencies. Financial assistance can include funds to conduct specific local projects, administer local coastal programs, and locally enforce CZM policies. Dollars reported should include only the amount provided to the local government.~~

~~Report the following:~~

~~a) Number of CZM federal and matching dollars spent on technical assistance by category[15]:~~
~~b) Number of CZM federal and matching dollars spent as financial assistance by category[16]:~~

~~Documentation Required:~~

- ~~For both technical and financial assistance, categorize the funding by performance measure category, list CZM programs, projects, or grant tasks using a unique identifier, the associated CZM award number, the amount of CZM federal funds spent, and the amount of CZM matching funds spent.~~

~~[15] Government Coordination; Public Access; Coastal Habitat; Coastal Hazards; Coastal Dependent Uses and Community Development~~
~~[16] Government Coordination; Public Access; Coastal Habitat; Coastal Hazards; Coastal Dependent Uses and Community Development~~

~~State-reported Contextual Measures~~

~~*These measures will be reported every 5 years through the CZMA Sect. 309 Assessment*~~

~~**18. Number of acres in the coastal zone that are available for public access.**~~

~~The purpose of this measure is to describe the number of acres available for public recreational use within a state's coastal zone. All properties, including offshore islands that provide recreational access to the general public in the coastal zone can be reported, including land owned by local, state, and federal agencies and not-for-profit organizations. **Available for Public Access** means that the property is publicly owned, there is a public access easement, or the property is otherwise designated for recreational access for the general public.~~

~~Each program should establish the total number of acres in the coastal zone (both public and privately held) as a number that will remain constant unless the program coastal zone boundary is altered in the future. Areas available for public access should include publicly owned properties such as parks, but can also include properties owned by not-for-profit organizations such as land trusts or foundations that have designated the property as open to the general public. It is acceptable to have a small fee charged to the public for using these properties; however, the fee should be minimal. Properties such as privately owned campgrounds (e.g. KOA) and properties restricted to members only (e.g. yacht clubs) should not be included in this measure.~~

~~**Report the following:**~~

~~a) Number of acres in the coastal zone. Describe the scale or resolution for the data source and the method of measurement (i.e. satellite images, aerial photography, topographic maps, etc.)~~
~~b) Number of acres of public lands that are available for public access. Describe the source of data used and its resolution or scale.~~

~~**19. Miles of shoreline available for public access.**~~

~~The purpose of this measure is to describe the amount of the shoreline available for public access within the coastal zone. **Shoreline** includes the strip of land bordering coastal waters (oceans, bays, estuaries, and similar systems in the Great Lakes). Total shoreline miles can also include offshore island shorelines. Programs should establish a protocol for the measurement of shoreline miles to be consistent over time. **Available for Public Access** means that the property is publicly owned, there is a public access easement, or the property is otherwise designated for recreational access for the general public.~~

~~**Report the following:**~~

~~a) Number of miles of shoreline.~~
~~b) Number of miles of shoreline that are available for public use.~~
~~c) Describe the scale or resolution of the data source.~~
~~d) Describe the source of data and method of measurement (i.e. satellite images, aerial photography, topographic map, etc.)~~

~~20. Number of coastal (Great Lake) waterbodies where water quality was monitored with the assistance from CZM funding or staff.~~

~~The purpose of this measure is to describe the role of the CZM program in increasing state and local capacity to protect and restore coastal water quality through monitoring activities. This measure can include water quality monitoring and assessment activities conducted by the Coastal Management Program, public, universities, and other non-governmental agencies. Aquatic habitat monitoring, e.g. biological indicators such as seagrass abundance, that is part of an overall water quality assessment effort can be reported. Monitoring activities that are conducted by partners and funded by CZM federal or matching funds should be included. Activities conducted using CZM funds or CZM funded support such as staff coordination, training of volunteers, equipment, or supplies are also eligible. The measure does not include monitoring conducted by State or local agencies to meet federal Clean Water Act requirements or monitoring conducted as part of permit review or enforcement activities.~~

~~The number of waterbodies reported should not simply be the number of sampling locations, but should reflect the waterbody of interest or if that is a large area such as a bay or near-shore coastal water, the sub-waterbody or region of interest. It is recommended that programs use existing state delineation of waterbodies, such as the National Water Quality Inventory (Section 305(b) report) or other programs, to consistently define coastal waterbodies for the purposes of this measure.~~

~~Report the following:~~

~~a) Number of coastal (Great Lake) waterbodies where water quality was monitored with assistance from CZM funding or staff~~

~~Documentation Required:~~

- ~~List each waterbody monitored using a unique identifier, the associated CZM award number, and indicate the primary CZM role (funding or staff support).~~

~~21. Number of communities in the coastal zone that use setbacks, buffers, or land use policies to direct development away from areas vulnerable to coastal hazards.~~

~~The purpose of this measure is to describe the role of the CZM Program in increasing local capacity to protect coastal areas that are vulnerable to hazards through the use of location requirements or land acquisition. There are many approaches that Coastal Management Programs use to accomplish this goal. These approaches can be grouped as either relying on numerically based setbacks or buffers or setting descriptive standards that must be addressed during either project review or in local comprehensive management plans and ordinances. Therefore this measure has two reporting options. The first option applies to Coastal Management Programs that use numerically based setbacks or buffers to direct development from hazardous areas. The second reporting option is for Coastal Management Programs that do not use this approach. Each program should select the reporting option that best fits their approach.~~

~~A **Community** for the purposes of this measure is the unit of local government with the authority to enact or enforce the setbacks, buffers, or other policies to direct development away from hazardous areas. At a minimum, setback or buffer requirements should include development restrictions that prevent new construction of commercial or residential buildings in inappropriate, hazardous coastal areas through geographic designation, zoning, or regulatory jurisdictional lines. Land use policies are policies other than setbacks or buffers that are used by communities to direct development away from hazardous areas.~~

~~**Report for one of the following categories:**~~
~~1. For Coastal Management Programs that use numerically based setback or buffers to direct development away from hazardous areas report the following:~~

~~a) Number of communities and their respective county (or its equivalent) in the coastal zone where state law or policy requires setbacks or buffers to direct development away from hazardous areas.~~
~~b) Number of communities and their respective county (or its equivalent) in the coastal zone that have setbacks or buffers to direct development away from hazardous areas that are more stringent than state mandated standards or where no state requirements exist.~~

~~2. For Coastal Management Programs that do not use state-established numerical setbacks or buffers to direct development away from hazardous areas, report the following:~~

~~a) Number of communities and their respective county (or its equivalent) in the coastal zone that are required to develop and implement land use policies to direct development away from hazardous areas that are approved by the state through local comprehensive management plans.~~
~~b) Number of communities and their respective county (or its equivalent) that have approved state comprehensive management plans that contain land use policies to direct development away from hazardous areas.~~

~~**22. Number of marinas in the coastal zone a) pledged to and b) designated by a Clean Marina Program.**~~

~~The Clean Marina initiative is a voluntary, incentive-based program promoted by NOAA and others that encourages marina operators and recreational boaters to protect coastal water quality by engaging in environmentally sound operating and maintenance procedures. While Clean Marina Programs vary from state to state, they all offer information, guidance, and technical assistance on best management practices that can be used to prevent or reduce pollution. Marinas that are designated by a Clean Marina Program are recognized for their environmental stewardship. Marinas can also participate by pledging to develop the programs and actions necessary to meet criteria to be designated as a Clean Marina.~~

~~This measure applies to those states and territories that have a Clean Marina Program and describes the role of the CZM Program in promoting participation. For this measure, a Clean Marina Program should include standards or criteria for designation that recognizes marinas that have pledged to implement best management practices or action plans to reduce and prevent pollution. Coastal Management Programs should report for this measure if there is a Clean~~

~~Marina program in the coastal zone, regardless of whether CZM funds are provided to support the designation program itself. If the state or territory does not have a Clean Marina designation program you do not need to submit data or documentation for this measure. You can report that "**the State (or Territory) does not have a Clean Marina designation program.**"~~

~~A **Marina** should be defined using the definition developed by the state Clean Marina Program or the definition established by the CZMA Section 6217, Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Program. This measure focuses on the number of marinas that are pledged to meet designation standards and those that are designated as clean marinas through a state program. If a marina pledges and is designated within the same reporting period, only report the marina as designated.~~

~~**Report the following:**~~

~~a) Number of marinas in the coastal zone.~~
~~b) Number of marinas in the coastal zone that have newly pledged during the reporting period to the state Clean Marina Program.~~
~~c) Total number of marinas in the coastal zone that have been designated to date by the state Clean Marina Program.~~

~~**Documentation Required:**~~

- ~~Description of data source, including date last updated, for the number of marinas in the coastal zone, the number of marinas that newly pledged, and the total number of marinas designated by the state program.~~

SUGGESTED AFFIDAVIT OR CERTIFICATION FORM

I solemnly affirm upon personal knowledge that the following statements are true:

I _____ being first and duly sworn state that:
(print name of official)

1. Official must state what his/her title is and what authority he/she has to say that the property is publicly owned.

2. Official must state that the property is owned or leased by the state or local government (in accordance with OCRM=s CZMA Section 306A Guidance, February 1999) and there are no encumbrances on the property that interfere with the proposed section 306A project.

Signed _____
(name of official)

Subscribed and affirmed before me this _____ day of _____ (month), _____ (year).

Notary Public

_____

My Commission expires:

Note: This form should be revised in accordance with state law.

MEMORANDUM FOR: State, Commonwealth and Territory Coastal Management Program Managers

FROM: Joseph A. Uravitch, A.I.C.P.
Chief, Coastal Programs Division

SUBJECT: Revised Section 306A Guidance

Attached is the Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management's (OCRM's) revised Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) section 306A guidance. This guidance incorporates some of the suggestions you provided on the draft guidance, which was sent to you in September 1998. This guidance takes effect immediately and must be used with your FY 1999 grant applications.

The guidance clarifies section 306A eligibility requirements; redefines the procedures for section 306A applications and approval by the Coastal Programs Division (CPD), and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric and Administration's (NOAA's) Grants Management Division (GMD); and substantially reduces the amount of section 306A project information submitted to NOAA for grant actions. The guidance does not dramatically change existing section 306A eligibility requirements. This guidance supersedes all previous section 306A guidance. These changes should reduce federal, state and local government administrative time and paperwork; expedite federal approval and state pass-through to local governments and others; and allow the projects to begin earlier in the grant cycle.

If you have any questions on the guidance, please contact David W. Kaiser, CPD, at 301.713.3098, Extension 144, Fax: 301.713.4367 or Internet: david.kaiser@noaa.gov
Please contact your CPD Coastal Management Specialist when submitting applications and proposed section 306A projects.

Attachment
cc: Tony MacDonald, CSO
Evaluation Staff, OCRM
Estuarine Reserve Division, OCRM
Ed Sharp, DOC GC
Arlene Porter, NOAA GMD

Coastal Zone Management Act
Section 306A Guidance

Coastal Programs Division

Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management
National Ocean Service
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

February 1999

office of ocean and coastal resource management

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I. Introduction

This guidance is issued by the Coastal Programs Division (CPD), of the Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management (OCRM), National Ocean Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). This guidance implements the Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) section 306A. States, Commonwealths and Territories (hereafter referred to as "states") with federally approved coastal management programs (CMPs) shall use this guidance when developing section 306A projects; negotiating section 306A projects with other state agencies, local governments, American Indian tribes and others; and when applying for federal approval of section 306A projects. The guidance describes CZMA section 306A eligibility requirements, allowable uses of section 306A funds, section 306A application requirements, and information that the state CMP shall retain in its files. This guidance supersedes all previous OCRM guidance regarding section 306A.

This guidance delegates to the state CMPs much of the section 306A documentation and record keeping responsibilities. In addition, the NOAA Grants Management Division (NOAA GMD) has delegated to CPD federal approval authority for section 306A projects. The new Section 306A Project Checklist (Appendix I) should provide sufficient information for CPD approval. These changes should reduce federal, state CMP and local government administrative time and paperwork; expedite federal approval and state pass-through to local governments and others; and allow the projects to begin earlier in the grant cycle.

The delegation of section 306A responsibilities requires that state CMPs ensure that section 306A projects meet the eligibility and use requirements contained in this guidance and that the section 306A records are adequately maintained. State documentation and records will be subject to review by OCRM during periodic CZMA section 312 evaluations and will be necessary for state and federal audits. Failure by a state CMP to adhere to section 306A requirements or maintain state CMP section 306A files may result in one or more of the following actions: removal of CPD's delegation of section 306A requirements to the particular state CMP; deobligation of improperly used section 306A funds; a finding that the state may not fund section 306A projects; or other financial sanctions as authorized by the CZMA.

This guidance is derived from CZMA section 306A; H.R. Rep. No. 1012, 96th Cong., 2d Sess., pp. 18-19, 44-46 (1980); Cong. Rec.

H 10113-H 10114 (Sep. 30, 1980); 15 C.F.R. part 24 (Administrative Requirements for Grants and Cooperative Agreements to State and Local Governments); OMB Circular A-87 (cost principles); GAO/OGC 92-13 (Principles of Federal Appropriations Law), chapter 10 (grants and cooperative agreements); and OCRM's former section 306A guidance (May 1990).

State CMPs should contact their CPD Coastal Management Specialist for any assistance needed to apply for section 306A funding.

II. Objectives and Allowable Uses of Section 306A Funds

A section 306A project shall meet one or more of the following objectives:

1. Preservation or restoration of specific areas that (a) are designated under a state's CMP as required by CZMA section 306(d)(9) because of their conservation, recreational, ecological, or esthetic values, or (b) contain one or more coastal resources of national significance, or for the purpose of restoring and enhancing shellfish production by the purchase and distribution of clutch [sic] material on publicly owned reef tracts. CZMA § 306A(b)(1);

2. Redevelopment of deteriorating and underutilized urban waterfronts and ports that are designated under section 306(d)(2)(C) in the state's management program as areas of particular concern. CZMA § 306A(b)(2);

3. Provision of access to public beaches and other coastal areas and to coastal waters in accordance with the planning process required under section 306(d)(2)(G). CZMA § 306A(b)(3); or

4. The development of a coordinated process among state agencies to regulate and issue permits for aquaculture facilities in the coastal zone. CZMA § 306A(b)(4) (added in 1996 for aquaculture planning and regulation processes. The section does not authorize the use of section 306A funds for the construction of aquaculture projects).

The use of section 306A funds is limited to:

1. The acquisition of fee simple or other interest in land, e.g., purchasing an easement for a public right-of-way to the beach or to purchase an ecologically important area to preserve as an area of particular concern.

CZMA § 306A(c)(2)(A);

2. Low-cost construction projects consistent with the purposes of CZMA § 306A, including but not limited to paths, walkways, fences, parks, and the rehabilitation of historic buildings and structures. CZMA § 306A(c)(2)(B);

3. The revitalization of deteriorating or underutilized urban waterfronts or ports for:
   a. the rehabilitation or acquisition of piers for public use, including compatible commercial activity,
   b. the establishment of shoreline stabilization measures including the installation or rehabilitation of bulkheads for the purpose of public safety or increased public access and use of urban waterfront areas; and
   c. the removal or replacement of pilings where such action will provide increased recreational use of urban waterfront areas. CZMA § 306A(c)(2)(C);

4. Engineering designs, specifications, and other appropriate reports related to the above (including aquaculture processes). CZMA § 306A(c)(2)(D); and

5. Educational, interpretive, and other management costs (including aquaculture processes). CZMA § 306A(c)(2)(E).

III. Section 306A Project Eligibility

General Guidance

Section 306A provides state CMPs with federal funds to obtain on-the-ground results from state coastal management processes and enhance the overall effectiveness of state CMPs. Section 306A projects must be directly linked to a state CMP. A single state agency shall administer both CZMA sections 306 and 306A in order to plan activities and projects that complement each other and result in the overall improvement of a state's CMP.

Generally, states are eligible for section 306A funds if the state has a federally approved CMP and the state CMP is making satisfactory progress in activities designed to result in significant improvement in achieving the coastal management objectives specified in sections 303(2)(A) through (K). If CPD determines that a state CMP is not making satisfactory progress, CPD will use its discretion to terminate section 306A eligibility until the problems are remedied. A section 306A project shall also meet one of the section 306A objectives, and the funds will

be used for one of the section 306A allowable uses. These are all described in more detail in this guidance.

The amount of funds spent on any single section 306A project, and the amount spent on all section 306A projects from a particular CZMA section 306/306A grant, is negotiated with CPD. CPD approval depends on the requirements of this guidance and other state CMP program needs, e.g., state CMP section 306 implementation needs, CZMA section 312 evaluation necessary actions and recommendations, and CZMA section 309 and Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Control Program needs. Project costs for a single section 306A project in excess of $100,000 may require additional justification and additional National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) documentation. See section IV of this guidance for further discussion on NEPA. A state CMP shall not use more than 50 percent of its section 306/306A grant for section 306A low-cost construction projects. CZMA § 306A(c)(2)(B).

Congress declared that section 306A projects shall not be capital intensive, but instead be minor in scope, and that section 306A funds shall not be used to finance large-scale erosion-prevention structures. Consistent with this directive, it is OCRM's policy that section 306A funds shall not be used for beach renourishment or hard structure erosion control projects. Small scale shoreline stabilization structures are allowed for the redevelopment of deteriorating or underutilized urban waterfronts or ports to provide for increased public use and access. (An urban waterfront is an area that is densely populated and has historically been developed.) OCRM may approve vegetative erosion control activities or planning activities for a beach renourishment project or non-structural erosion control projects if the project is on public land and the state CMP can show a substantial public benefit (e.g., the structure protects public investment that cannot be feasiblely or technically relocated, protection of a historic structure or other important coastal resources), these benefits substantially outweigh the costs, there is a reasonable expectation that the project will last for a reasonable amount of time, the project is minor in scope and not capital intensive, and meets other section 306A requirements.

Public Benefit

Public benefit requirements for section 306A projects are:

1. Section 306A funds shall only be used for projects on publicly owned or leased land, or land for which an easement is obtained.

2. Leases and easements should be in perpetuity. However, a lease or easement shall, at a minimum, be for the expected life of the project (a minimum of 20 years). The life of a project includes expected repairs to a facility. If a deed, lease or easement conveying property to a public entity for section 306A purposes contains a reversionary clause, CPD must approve the reversionary clause. If the property reverts and is no longer used for its original purpose, then the state CMP shall reimburse NOAA for the federal funds received for the project.

3. Section 306A funds are for public benefit and may not be used to improve private property or for other private enterprises (including non-profit property or enterprises).

4. Indirect benefits to commercial, private or non-profit activities derived from section 306A projects are allowed so long as the indirect commercial, private or non-profit activities do not interfere with the purpose of the project, the requirements of this guidance, and public use and benefits are not diminished.

5. If the land ceases to be available (or the project ceases to be used) for the intended use at any time during the life of the project, the state CMP shall reimburse the full amount of the federal cost of the project to NOAA.

6. A section 306A public access facility must be open to the general public. Facilities that restrict use to specific persons or residents of a community are not eligible for section 306A funding. Access may be limited or controlled in an equitable manner at certain times for safety or resource protection reasons or for other good and reasonable cause such as: to accommodate special events, educational outings (e.g., a school group), or for scientific research (e.g., archaeological excavation).

7. In general, user fees should not be charged to access section 306A projects. If user fees are desired the fee must be described and justified in the Section 306A Project Checklist submitted to CPD. All user fees, income or other revenues derived from a section 306A project shall revert to the maintenance or management of either the federally funded section 306A project or, if the section 306A project is part of a larger public project, the larger public project. If a state or local government proposes to charge a higher fee for non-state, non-county, or non-city residents, the

Section 306A Project Checklist submitted to CPD shall clearly demonstrate that the differential non-resident fee is based on the amount of project subsidization from the resident tax base. Moreover, non-resident fees shall be reasonable. OCRM may require additional information on the necessity or reasonableness of a fee and may deny the use of a user fee.

8. Section 306A funds shall not be allocated to a non-profit organization. A state CMP may allocate section 306A funds to local governments, area-wide agencies, regional agencies and interstate agencies, so long as the funds so allocated further the state's CMP. CZMA § 306A(e). Section 306A funds shall not be used to purchase property for a non-profit organization or to otherwise directly or primarily benefit the organization. The term "non-profit organization" includes land trusts, development corporations/quasi-governmental units and other non-public not-for-profit entities. A state CMP, or other public entity, may, if permissible under state or local contracting authorities, contract with a non-profit organization to perform some or all of the tasks for a particular section 306A project, providing that: the non-profit organization is identified in the Section 306A Project Checklist (section 7.g.) and the project meets all section 306A requirements including the other public benefit requirements discussed above. A non-profit organization cannot be identified in the grant as a sub-awardee.

   A state CMP, or other public entity, may enter into a partnership with a non-profit organization to purchase property, for preservation purposes only, so long as the federal section 306A funds are allocated to the public entity and the public entity retains ownership (title) and control of the property. If a land trust is involved, the land trust may retain an interest in the property consistent with the purpose of preserving coastal uses or resources, e.g., a conservation easement, but not fee simple ownership.

IV. Other Federal Requirements

National Flood Insurance Program Requirements

Any coastal community listed by the Federal Insurance Administration (FIA) in its most current National Flood Insurance Program Community Status Book as being a community which is not participating in the Flood Insurance Program will not be eligible

for any section 306A projects which include the acquisition or construction of buildings in special flood hazard areas shown on an FIA map. State CMPs should so notify such non-participating communities. This does not preclude the community from proposing section 306A projects both in the flood plain or outside of it, that are not acquisition for construction or actual construction projects, e.g., acquisition of wetlands.

Coastal Barriers Resource Act Requirements

Projects proposed for funding under section 306A must conform to the requirements of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (CBRA). CBRA requires that federal funds shall only be used for projects on undeveloped coastal barriers designated in the CBRA system if they are consistent with the three purposes of the Act--to minimize: 1) the loss of human life, 2) wasteful federal expenditures, and 3) damage to fish, wildlife and other natural resources. If a project is to be located in a designated undeveloped coastal barrier, OCRM is required to consult with the relevant regional office of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). The USFWS consultation process requires that OCRM provide the USFWS with up to 30 days to render an opinion that the project is consistent with CBRA. Thus, some delays in awarding the grant may be expected or some projects may be conditioned pending the results of the consultation process. Therefore, early coordination by the applicant with the USFWS is advisable. While OCRM has the authority to make the final determination if a project is consistent with the purposes of the CZMA and CBRA, the USFWS opinion will be given deference.

Endangered Species Act Requirements

A state CMP shall indicate whether it believes that a proposed section 306A project may adversely affect threatened or endangered species or critical habitat as defined by the Endangered Species Act (ESA). If a proposed section 306A project may have minor and temporary effects CPD will request that the state CMP informally consult with the relevant federal agency(ies) (either the USFWS or the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)). If a proposed section 306A project may significantly affect threatened or endangered species or critical habitat, CPD will request that the state CMP withdraw the proposed project. If the state CMP still wants to proceed CPD will enter into ESA section 7 consultation with the USFWS or NMFS. However, CPD will not approve a proposed section 306A project that the USFWS or NMFS has determined will adversely and significantly affect threatened or endangered species or critical

habitat.

National Environmental Policy Act Requirements

Section 306A projects are, generally, categorical exclusions under NEPA. See OCRM, *Generic Environmental Assessment of the CZMA Section 306A Land Acquisition and Construction Projects* (Nov. 1989). This determination was based on the "small scale" nature of section 306A projects and that the environmental impacts from section 306A projects are minimal when performed separately or cumulatively. Small scale projects are defined as costing less than $100,000. States are required to complete a categorical exclusion checklist for each section 306A project. The categorical exclusion checklist has been subsumed into the attached Section 306A Project Checklist (Appendix I).

Some section 306A projects may not be eligible for a categorical exclusion. Section 306A projects costing more than $100,000 (in federal and matching funds) or that may significantly affect the environment (regardless of cost) must be reviewed to determine if an Environmental Assessment (EA) or an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is required. CPD may, on a case-by-case basis, require a state CMP to submit additional information to determine if an EA or EIS is required.

In order to reduce the environmental impacts of section 306A projects, a state CMP shall ensure that best management practices that conform with its approved Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Control Program be used at section 306A project sites.

Americans with Disabilities Act -- Handicapped Accessibility Requirements

Handicapped access requirements for section 306A projects are based on the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA), 42 U.S.C. §§ 12101 et. seq. (Pub. L. No. 101-336), and the U.S. Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board (Board). As a general rule, no qualified individual with a disability shall, by reason of such disability, be excluded from participation in or be denied the benefits of the services, programs, or activities of a public entity, or be subjected to discrimination by any such entity. ADA § 202. However, the ADA does not address handicapped accessibility issues for outdoor recreation projects and public access projects that are needed to reduce harm to natural resources. The following guidance is based on OCRM's previous section 306A handicapped accessibility requirements. These requirements may change if the Board

publishes a rule on handicapped accessibility to outdoor areas.

Section 306A public access projects shall be handicapped accessible unless the construction of a handicapped accessible structure would damage coastal resources or resource damage would occur in the absence of the section 306A project. In these instances the section 306A project shall be handicapped accessible to the extent that conditions allow. A state may not use increased cost as a reason to not construct a handicapped accessible section 306A project. A project is not eligible for section 306A funds unless it meets this criteria.

The section 306A handicapped accessible requirement applies to federally funded construction projects and any state funded construction projects used to match the section 306/306A awards. Also, any federally funded construction improvements to an existing public access project shall be handicapped accessible regardless of the source of funds used to construct the original project.

Department of Commerce Environmental Justice Strategy

Consistent with the President's Executive Order on Environmental Justice (Feb. 11, 1994) and the Department of Commerce's Environmental Justice Strategy, state CMPs shall ensure that their section 306A projects will not have disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects on minority or low income populations.

V. Application Procedures

Application Method

A state CMP shall submit one application for a combined section 306/306A grant. The section 306/306A grant application should include all required section 306A information (i.e., a completed and signed Section 306A Project Checklist, title opinions and other required information). If this is not possible, the section 306/306A grant application shall identify the portion of the grant that will be used for section 306A projects. In the latter case, the state CMP shall submit the required section 306A information within the first 120 days of the grant period. Submission at one time of section 306A project information for all section 306A projects results in an expedited and more efficient approval process. Submission of all section 306A project information with the section 306/306A grant application

further speeds the section 306A project approval process.

Section 306A projects should be completed within the grant period. If a project will take longer to complete, it should be submitted in phases. Approval of a project for one grant does not guarantee that federal funds will be available for future phases or projects. Thus, each proposed section 306A project shall be a functional, stand alone project.

Section 306A Project Approval Steps

This guidance and the attached Section 306A Project Checklist are intended to expedite NOAA's approval of section 306A projects. The section 306A Project Approval Steps are:

1. State CMP submits section 306/306A application.

   a. State includes, if possible, completed section 306A checklists, title opinions and any other information that may be required.

   b. If projects are not finalized by the time of the final grant application, state CMPs identify in the section 306/306A grant application an amount of federal funds to be used for section 306A projects and, if possible, the name and type of section 306A projects proposed.

2. Where the state CMP submits all section 306A information with the final section 306/306A grant application, CPD, the Department of Commerce's Office of General Counsel (OGC) and the NOAA GMD review the section 306/306A grant application. If the section 306A information is complete and approved, the state may begin the approved section 306A projects on the grant start date.

3. If the section 306A information was not complete in the approved section 306/306A application or award, the state CMP shall submit, within 120 days of the award date, the Section 306A Project Checklists, title opinions and any other required information for CPD approval.

4. When CPD receives the section 306A project information CPD will send the title opinion to OGC to review and approve. This is an OGC review and not a NOAA GMD "grant action." If OGC determines that the title opinion is adequate, CPD will continue to process the checklist. If OGC determines that the title opinion is inadequate, CPD will stay its review of the project

until the state CMP remedies the inadequate title. Once the title opinion is cleared by OGC, CPD will either approve or deny the project or request additional information. If CPD approves, CPD will send the checklist to the state and NOAA GMD with CPD's approval signature (see first page of checklist). Once the state CMP receives a Section 306A Project Checklist with CPD's approval, the applicable special award condition is satisfied, federal funds are released, the section 306A funds may be allocated to the project proponent and work may commence.

5. OCRM monitors the delegation of section 306A documentation to the states and the section 306A projects through CPD oversight and CZMA section 312 reviews.

6. Any reprogramming of funds between sections 306 and 306A will require NOAA GMD approval. Section 306A Project Checklists for section 306A projects using funds reprogrammed from section 306 will be processed by NOAA GMD as a grant action.

Budget Information and State Match Requirements

The section 306A construction and acquisition project totals shall be entered under "construction" in Section B of the section 306/306A grant application's Standard Form 424A.

A state CMP may use any eligible state or local funds and/or in-kind services to match both the sections 306 and 306A portions of its grant. A state CMP is required to match its section 306/306A grant on a 1 to 1 basis (except for newly approved states, see below). A state CMP is not required to match federal section 306A funds with matching funds or services from section 306A projects. All that is required is that the entire section 306/306A grant is matched on a 1 to 1 basis and the match is from eligible sources. Requirements for eligible matching funds or services are contained in the Uniform Administrative Requirements

for Grants and Cooperative Agreements to State and Local Governments. See 15 C.F.R. part 24.

Additional Match Requirements for State CMPs Approved After 1990

[NOTE: This section is subject to change if a statutory change is made to section 306A to address the match discrepancy]

CZMA section ***306*** funds awarded to states whose programs were approved after 1990 are to be matched in a federal to state ratio

of 4 to 1 for the first fiscal year, 2.3 to 1 for the second fiscal year, 1.5 to 1 for the third fiscal year, and 1 to 1 for each year thereafter. CZMA § 306(a)(2). Section ***306A*** funds, however, must be matched 1 to 1, since there is not currently a "phase-in" for section 306A match. See CZMA § 306A(d)(1).

Thus, state CMPs approved after 1990 must show the appropriate match for section 306 funds (4 to 1, 2.3 to 1, 1.5 to 1, or 1 to 1) and a 1 to 1 match for section 306A funds (but the match can still come from eligible non-section 306A sources).

An example of how a recently approved state CMP's first section 306/306A award would be matched is (section 306 match of 4 to 1 and section 306A match of 1 to 1):

Total Federal Award (306/306A combined): $1,000,000

306 (4 to 1 ratio)	306A (1 to 1 ratio)
$800,000 federal	$200,000 federal
$200,000 state/local match from 306 or 306A sources	$200,000 state/local match from 306 or 306A sources

Total match: $400,000 (2.5 to 1 ratio)

For state CMPs approved after 1990 the grant application shall show separate matching funds for section 306 and section 306A. The state's internal record keeping should also show separate matching funds for each section. After CPD reviews the state's final section 306/306A grant application, CPD will verify the final combined section 306/306A matching ratio. (In the example above, the final combined ratio is 2.5 to 1.) The final ratio will depend on the amount of federal funds a state chooses to expend on section 306A projects. NOAA must agree to the final combined match ratio to eliminate the need for a state CMP to submit separate Financial Status Reports on section 306 and section 306A funds. Any reprogramming of funds between section 306 and section 306A would require a state CMP to recalculate the combined section 306/306A match ratio and submit it to NOAA for approval. A Special Award Condition will be added to these grants explaining this requirement.

VI. Information Required in Application to NOAA

A State CMP, proposing section 306A projects, shall include a section 306A section in its combined section 306/306A grant application. The application shall list the proposed section 306A projects by name and federal funds for each project or, if

individual projects are not identified in the grant application, show the amount of federal funds to be allocated for section 306A projects. As discussed above, state CMPs approved after 1990 must also show a 1 to 1 match for the section 306A projects.

The only other information required, unless otherwise notified by CPD, is a completed and signed Section 306A Project Checklist, title information for each proposed section 306A project and other information required by the checklist. The Section 306A Project Checklist shall be signed by the state CMP's Program Manager. See Attachment I (Section 306A Project Checklist).

VII. Information the State Must Retain on File

The information retained by the state will vary depending on the type of section 306A project. The state CMP shall retain this information for at least three years after the grant has been closed-out by NOAA. CPD reserves the right to require submission of any or all of the information listed below for a project if the complexity of the project or other reasons indicates a need to review the project in more detail. The state CMP shall retain in its files the following information:

1. A copy of the completed and CPD approved Section 306A Project Checklist.
2. Site location map.
3. Site plan.
4. Title opinion or certification.
5. Appraisal.
6. State Historic Preservation Officer's clearance.
7. Floodplains/Wetlands notice.
8. Copies of required state and federal permits.

Each of these items are described below:

1. Section 306A Project Checklist. The checklist provides (1) the necessary section 306A information for CPD review and approval, and (2) state certification that the state has in its files the necessary information, the information meets the section 306A requirements as set forth in the CZMA and this guidance, that the state CMP attests to the truth of the information, and that the state CMP understands the consequences of noncompliance with the checklist and this guidance. See Appendix I.

2. Site location map. The site location map shows the exact location of the section 306A project.

3. Site plan. The site plan is a detailed drawing of the proposed construction project (or other physical alteration or acquisition) on the project site showing the relationship of the project to other facilities and significant natural features (slope, access points, wetlands, dunes, floodplains, etc.). The site plan shall also show how structures will be handicapped accessible.

4. Title opinion or certification. A title opinion, certification (or affidavit), or title insurance showing ***public ownership or control*** is required for any section 306A construction project (or other physical alteration), land acquisition project, or any other type of section 306A project which has a physical relationship to land, water or submerged lands. The title document must be signed by a state or local government official attesting that the property is in public ownership or control consistent with this section 306A guidance. It is in the state's or local government's interest to ensure that a public entity has clear title to property proposed for section 306A projects. See Appendix II for examples of a title opinion and certification. See also section VIII of this guidance regarding special award conditions.

5. Appraisal. Before purchasing a piece of property with section 306A funds, a state CMP shall obtain an independent appraisal by a state approved appraiser to determine fair market value. State CMPs shall adhere to the following steps in negotiating acquisition price (adapted from 49 C.F.R. part 24.102):

a. Secure independent property appraisal.
b. Present appraisal to land owner and negotiate price based on appraisal. Property owner shall be given a reasonable opportunity to consider the offer and present material which the owner believes to be relevant to determining the property's value.
c. If the property owner will not sell for the appraised price or lower, and the state wishes to pursue the acquisition, a second independent appraisal shall be done, or the original appraisal updated to account for changed circumstances, e.g., extensive time passage, natural disaster.
d. If, after negotiations and a second or revised first appraisal, the purchase price still exceeds the appraised value, the state may be allowed to pay more than the appraised value (with federal section 306A

funds) if the state demonstrates reasonable efforts to negotiate at the appraised value and if the state provides CPD with a written justification for the higher price, based on reasonableness, prudence, public interest, appraisals, estimated condemnation/trial costs, and/or valuation supports a settlement.

6. State Historic Preservation Officer's (SHPO's) clearance. SHPO clearance is required before work can commence on all section 306A construction projects and before land can be purchased for all section 306A acquisition projects. However, SHPO clearance is not required for CPD approval. The state CMP Program Manager must certify, in the Section 306A Project Checklist, that the state CMP is seeking SHPO clearance and that work will not begin and land will not be purchased until SHPO clearance is received by the state CMP. The State CMP should

resolve any National Historic Preservation Act section 106 issues with the SHPO.

7. Floodplains/Wetlands notice. Any state or federal notices regarding a section 306A project on impacts to floodplains or wetlands shall be retained by the state.

8. Copies of required permits. The state CMP shall place in the file for a section 306A project copies of any required local, state, tribal and federal permits. Required local, state, tribal and federal permits must be obtained before work can commence on all section 306A construction projects and before land can be purchased for all section 306A acquisition projects. However, the state CMP is not required to have the permits in hand for CPD approval. The state CMP Program Manager must certify, in the Section 306A Project Checklist, that the state CMP (or other public entity) is seeking the required local, state and federal permits and that work will not begin and land will not be purchased until the permits have been issued and received by the state CMP.

VIII. Special Award Conditions

All NOAA section 306/306A grants will contain the following special award conditions regarding section 306A projects:

> In the event there are title discrepancies or encumbrances that NOAA deems interfere with the purpose for which the 306A funds were granted, or if NOAA determines that project

or property is no longer used for its original purpose, the Recipient shall reimburse NOAA for the Federal funds received for the project.

Federal funds are not permitted to be expended on any section 306A awards until NOAA/OCRM reviews and approves the projects in conformance with OCRM's section 306A Guidance. Specifically, no federal funds may be expended and no work may commence on a section 306A project until the state has submitted to CPD a complete and signed Section 306A Project Checklist (and any other required information) for each section 306A project and CPD approves. If, for any reason,

a section 306A project ceases to be used as approved by NOAA, the state shall reimburse to NOAA the federal share.

The recipient shall cause to be erected at the site of any construction project, and maintained during the construction, signs satisfactory to NOAA/OCRM that identify the project and indicate that the project is being funded under the Coastal Zone Management Act, by NOAA's Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management, in conjunction with the State Coastal Management Program. The recipient shall also maintain a permanent plaque or sign at the project site with the same information.

OMB Control # 0648-0119, expires 11/30/2004. OCRM requires this information in order to adequately assess the eligibility of proposed CZMA section 306A projects. Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 5 hours per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to John King, Chief, Coastal Programs Division, OCRM, 1305 East-West Hwy., 11th Floor, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910. This reporting is required under and is authorized under 16 U.S.C. § 1455a. Information submitted will be treated as public records. Notwithstanding any other provision of the law, no person is required to respond to, nor shall any person be subject to a penalty for failure to comply with, a collection of information subject to the requirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act unless that collection displays a currently valid OMB Control Number.

Appendix I

Section 306A Project Checklist

Appendix II

Title Opinion and Certification Examples

TITLE OPINION (EXAMPLE)

April 1990
Date

RE: Inlet Park Boardwalk
Project Name on Section 306A Checklist

I hereby certify that I am a member in good standing of the bar of Maryland (state) and have been requested to determine record ownership for the parcel(s) of property on which the above-referenced project will be constructed, Inlet Boardwalk - along North Jetty at Ocean City Inlet (name and brief description of land). After thoroughly examining the public land records or other appropriate records in accordance with the laws of Maryland (state), I hereby certify that record title to the parcel is held by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers/United States of America in (check one)

____ fee simple absolute

____ other (specify) _____

I have determined that there are (check one)

____ no easements or other encumbrances on the property

X easements or other encumbrances on the property (list below or attach a list.

Other Comments: Easement to Town of Ocean City for construction of Boardwalk.

/S/
Signature

XXXXXXX
Bar number (must include)

Guy R. Ayres III
Name

(XXX) XXX-XXXX
Telephone number

5200 B Coastal Highway

Ocean City, MD 21842
Address

SUGGESTED AFFIDAVIT OR CERTIFICATION FORM

I solemnly affirm upon personal knowledge that the following statements are true:

I _____ being first and duly sworn state that:
(print name of official)

1. Official must state what his/her title is and what authority he/she has to say that the property is publicly owned.

2. Official must state that the property is owned or leased by the state or local government (in accordance with OCRM's CZMA Section 306A Guidance, February 1999) and there are no encumbrances on the property that interfere with the proposed section 306A project.

Signed _____
(name of official)

Subscribed and affirmed before me this _____ day of _____ (month), _____ (year).

Notary Public

_____

My Commission expires:

Note: This form should be revised in accordance with state law.

Coastal Zone Management Act Section 309 Program Guidance

2016 to 2020 Enhancement Cycle

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

National Ocean Service

Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management

June 2014

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1. Overview of Section 309 Enhancement Program and Guidance

About the Section 309 Enhancement Program

The Coastal Zone Enhancement Program encourages state and territorial coastal management programs to strengthen and improve their federally approved coastal management programs in one or more of nine areas. These "enhancement areas" include wetlands, coastal hazards, public access, marine debris, cumulative and secondary impacts, special area management plans, ocean and Great Lakes resources, energy and government facility siting, and aquaculture. The enhancement program was established under Section 309 of the Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA), as amended.

Every five years, states and territories are encouraged to conduct self-assessments of their coastal management programs to determine problems and enhancement opportunities within each of the nine enhancement areas—and to assess the effectiveness of existing management efforts to address identified problems. Each coastal management program identifies high priority management issues as well as important needs and information gaps the program must fill to address these issues.

Following this self-assessment, NOAA's Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management (OCRM), works closely with each coastal management program to further identify the high priority needs for improvement within one or more of the nine areas. The coastal management program then develops strategies, consulting with OCRM, to improve its operations to address these management needs. The strategies provide a stepwise approach to reach a stated goal and lead to enhancement in the state's or territory's federally approved coastal management program.

OCRM reviews and approves the Section 309 "assessment and strategy" document for each state and territory and, after approval, provides funding under Section 309 to help them carry out those strategies.

About This Guidance

This document provides guidance to state and territorial coastal management programs about the Section 309 Enhancement Program for the fiscal year (FY) 2016-2020 assessment and strategy cycle and complements the Section 309 regulations (15 C.F.R. sec. 923, subpart K). The guidance includes information on these areas:

- **Timeline** for developing the next round of assessment and strategy reports
- **Activities eligible** for Section 309 funding
- **National priorities** for the Section 309 Enhancement Program
- **Allocation of Section 309 funding**
- **Process, format, and content** for an assessment and strategy report
- **Public and stakeholder engagement process**
- **Submission and approval process** for assessments and strategies
- **Revision process** for approved assessments and strategies

This guidance supersedes previously issued Section 309 Enhancement Program guidance.

2. Timeline for 2016-2020 Program Enhancement Cycle

The table below outlines the schedule used in finalizing this guidance and in carrying out the FY 2016-2020 assessment and strategy process. If circumstances prevent OCRM or the coastal management programs from being able to meet any of these deadlines—such as significantly delayed appropriations—OCRM will adjust the timeline and send notice.

Timeline for Completion of Section 309 Guidance and Assessment and Strategy Development		
	July 1 States	**October 1 States**
OCRM issues draft Section 309 guidance	Week of January 20, 2014	
Comments on draft Section 309 guidance due	March 14, 2014	
OCRM issues final Section 309 guidance	June 30, 2014	
Coastal management programs (CMPs) begin developing their assessment and strategy: • CMPs engage key stakeholders • OCRM and CMPs work together to identify high priority enhancement areas and develop strategies	July 1, 2014	October 1, 2014
Draft assessment and strategy due	February 1, 2015	May 1, 2015
OCRM provides comments to CMPs on draft assessment and strategy	April 1, 2015	July 1, 2015
Final assessment and strategy due	June 1, 2015	September 1, 2015
OCRM approves final assessment and strategy	August 1, 2015	November 1, 2015
OCRM issues federal funding opportunity for FY 2016 Project of Special Merit (PSM) Competition *(tentative)*	Late summer or fall 2015	
Proposals for FY 2016 PSM Competition due *(tentative)*	Late fall 2015 (not before November 1, 2015)	
CMPs begin carrying out FY 2016-2020 strategies	July 1, 2016	October 1, 2016
OCRM issues FY 2016 PSM awards	October 1, 2016	

3. Allowable Uses for Section 309 Enhancement Program Funds

Eligible States

While participation in the Section 309 Enhancement Program is voluntary, OCRM strongly encourages all states and territories to develop an assessment and strategy to improve and strengthen their federally approved coastal management program (CMP). Only CMPs that successfully develop an approved FY 2016-2020 assessment and strategy will be eligible to receive Section 309 funding in FY 2016-2020.

Eligible Activities

The following activities are eligible for Section 309 funding:

1. **Development of the Assessment and Strategy**

   CMPs may use Section 309 funds to develop their Section 309 assessment and strategy. This funding may also be used to revise the assessment and strategy, as needed, during the five-year cycle.

2. **Carrying out Strategies and Development and Submission of Program Changes**

   CMPS may use Section 309 funding to carry out federally approved Section 309 strategies that are designed to lead to a program change. However, the program change does not necessarily need to be achieved during the five-year assessment and strategy cycle because various political and other factors may be outside the CMP's control.

   When appropriate, program changes should be submitted for incorporation into the state's or territory's federally approved CMP (in accordance with regulations at 15 CFR part 923, subpart H). Section 309 funding can be used to submit a program change to OCRM for review and approval if the change was achieved through the assessment and strategy process.

   A program change is a change to a state's or territory's federally-approved coastal management program. Defined in 15 CFR 923.123, program changes include the following:

   - A **change to coastal zone boundaries** that will improve a state's ability to achieve one or more of the enhancement objectives.
   - **New or revised authorities**, including statutes, regulations, enforceable policies, administrative decisions, executive orders, and memoranda of agreement or understanding, that will improve a state's ability to achieve one or more of the enhancement objectives.
   - **New or revised local coastal programs and implementing ordinances** that will improve a state's ability to achieve one or more of the enhancement objectives.
   - **New or revised coastal land acquisition, management, and restoration programs** that improve a state's ability to attain one or more of the enhancement objectives.
   - **New or revised special area management plans or plans for areas of particular concern** (APC), including enforceable policies and other necessary implementing mechanisms or criteria and procedures for designating and managing APCs that will improve a state's ability to achieve one or more of the enhancement objectives.
   - **New or revised guidelines, procedures, and policy documents that are formally adopted by a state** and provide specific interpretations of enforceable coastal policies to applicants, local governments, and other agencies that will result in meaningful improvements in coastal

resource management and that will improve a state's ability to attain one or more of the enhancement objectives.

OCRM does *not* consider the following types of state or territorial actions to be program changes:

- Increased staffing or staff reassignments that will not support or result in a program change as defined above.
- Administrative or organizational changes that do not change or improve the state's coastal management program.
- Educational and outreach materials that are not part of a larger strategy to achieve a program change as defined above.
- Research or mapping efforts that are not part of a larger strategy to achieve a program change as defined above.
- Participation in coordination groups that are not part of a larger strategy to achieve a program change as defined above.
- Technical or financial assistance to local governments that is not part of a focused strategy to develop new or revised local coastal programs or implementing ordinances to achieve a specified enhancement objective.
- Actual land acquisition or low-cost construction projects. (These activities are only eligible for funding under Section 306A.)

Upon completion of an enhancement area strategy, CMPs must provide a summary of the accomplishments to OCRM in the semiannual performance progress report. CMPs must also report on all program changes achieved under Section B of the performance progress report.

3. Implementation of Program Changes

Section 309 funds can also be used to implement Section 309 program changes for up to two years after the program change was achieved. Implementation activities include administrative actions to carry out and enforce program change policies, authorities, and other management techniques, including the development, collection, and analysis of measurable management objectives and performance measures. After the initial two-year implementation period, CMPs must use Section 306 funding or other funds to support continued implementation of the program change. All implementation activities need to be described in the strategy (see "Strategy Template," Appendix C) and must meet the following general requirements:

- Advance the objectives of a high priority 309 enhancement area for the CMP
- Relate to at least one 309 program change identified in an approved strategy
- Demonstrate cost effectiveness and technical soundness

Allowable Costs

Section 309 funds can be used for any of the following uses that support the attainment of a program change and carry out one or more of the eligible Section 309 activities described in the "Eligible Activities" section above:

- Personnel costs
- Supplies and overhead
- Travel

- Equipment (as described in 15 CFR part 24)
- Projects, studies, and reports
- Contractual costs including subcontracts, subawards, personal service contracts with individuals, memoranda of agreement or understanding, and other forms of pass-through funding

As with all CZMA funding, Section 309 funding must adhere to OMB-Circular A-87, "Cost Principles for State, Local, and Indian Tribal Governments," and all other applicable grant and cooperative agreement guidance that the Department of Commerce, NOAA, or OCRM issues.

Task descriptions that continue a previous year's work must describe how the current task is different from and builds on activities funded under the prior year's award so that it is clear the exact same activities are not being funded two years in a row.

Please note that acquisition and low-cost construction projects *are not* allowable costs for Section 309 funding.

Use of Sections 306 and 310 and Other Funding to Support Section 309 Strategies

CZMA Sections 306 and 310 funds, or other non-CZMA funds, may be used to carry out and implement Section 309 strategies. However, activities supported with other funding sources must be distinct from those conducted with Section 309 funding. Task descriptions, milestones, and deliverables must be written clearly to reflect the distinct activities and outcomes that will be achieved under each section of funding in a CMPs annual CZMA cooperative agreement.

4. National Priorities for Section 309 Enhancement Program

While the Section 309 Enhancement Program establishes nine enhancement areas, OCRM can choose to designate one or more enhancement areas as "areas of national importance." Designating areas of national importance helps to further focus Section 309 funding and demonstrate a national impact for the National Coastal Zone Management Program by aligning resources to address one or more critical coastal management issues across the county. While not required to do so, CMPs are strongly encouraged to develop one or more strategies to improve the effectiveness of their program in designated areas of national importance.

For the FY 2016-2020 assessment and strategy cycle, "coastal hazards" is designated as the enhancement area of national importance. Therefore, competitive "projects of special merit" funding will be focused on projects that will further the approved strategies related to the coastal hazards enhancement area. The annual federal funding opportunity, or FFO, announcement for the projects of special merit competition may describe how some or all of this funding would be further focused each year to address one or more specific coastal hazards issues, such as supporting hazards resilient planning.

OCRM decided to designate coastal hazards as an enhancement area of national importance to align with the "resilient coastal communities" emphasis contained in the office's new 2014-2019 strategic plan. The strategic plan was developed with feedback from various coastal management stakeholders,

including state CMPs. The state Section 309 work group that helped to develop this guidance also identified coastal hazards as the highest priority enhancement area.

In addition to coastal hazards, OCRM may choose to designate additional enhancement areas of national importance during the FY 2016-2020 assessment and strategy cycle to address new or emerging issues that may arise. OCRM will work with the Coastal States Organization (CSO) and state CMPs to reevaluate the designated areas of national importance, as needed. Additional enhancement areas may be considered because of feedback from state CMPs or the CSO, changes in the strategic direction of the office or NOAA, or other unforeseen circumstances, including changes in other federal funding programs that may affect the niche the National Coastal Zone Management Program would like to fill with the competitive projects of special merit funding. Any new enhancement areas of national importance would be added to the list of eligible enhancement area strategies that this funding could support. Additional areas of national importance will be announced in the annual federal funding opportunity for the projects of special merit competition.

5. Allocation of Section 309 Funds

As required by statute, OCRM must allocate at least 10 percent of the appropriated CZMA Section 306/306A funding to Section 309, although this amount cannot exceed 20 percent of Section 306/306A funding or $10 million, whichever is less. There are two types of Section 309 funding: weighted formula and competitive projects of special merit. Each year, OCRM determines how much Section 309 funding will be set aside for projects of special merit.

Weighted Formula Funding

Weighted formula (or base funding) is intended to provide a predictable level of funding over the multi-year strategy period to achieve core milestones. Because weighted formula funding is more predictable than competitively awarded projects of special merit funding, basic functions necessary to achieve the core strategy milestones, such as hiring full-time staff, should use weighted formula funding. Activities supported using weighted formula funding must be critical to meeting the enhancement area strategy milestones and goals and meet the following requirements:

- The project is consistent with the approved assessment and strategy and advances the goals of the strategy;
- Costs are reasonable and necessary to achieve the objectives of both the project and the strategy (see “Allowable Costs” in Section 3);
- The project is technically sound; and
- The CMP has an effective work plan to ensure proper and efficient administration of the project (see “Strategy Template,” Appendix C).

OCRM allocates weighted formula funding to CMPs according to the size of their coastal population and length of shoreline, and whether they have an approved assessment and strategy. Weighted formula funding is determined by multiplying the CMP’s base allocation, determined by the formula at Section 923.110(c), by a weighting factor derived from OCRM’s evaluation of the quality of the assessment and strategy. OCRM will assign a weighting factor of zero (0) to CMPs whose assessment and strategy is not acceptable and a weighting factor of one (1) to CMPs with an acceptable, approved assessment and

strategy. See "OCRM Review of Section 309 Assessment and Strategies" in Section 9 for a more detailed discussion on the criteria OCRM will use in determining each CMP's weighting factor.

Projects of Special Merit

Funding for projects of special merit is intended to offer CMPs the opportunity to develop innovative projects that will further the approved enhancement area strategies within identified areas of national importance. Projects of special merit funding is awarded competitively and shall not be dependent on long-term levels of funding to succeed. Projects shall further the objectives of an approved enhancement area strategy but shall not be essential to meeting specific milestones in the strategy; therefore, these projects are not expected to, by themselves, accomplish a program change.

These projects will be evaluated and ranked equally on merit using criteria identified within the published federal funding opportunity notice. In general, the projects will be scored on merit, technical, and financial criteria, such as the following:

- Likelihood the project would help to make substantial progress toward achieving the program changes and strategy goals of an approved strategy for an enhancement area of national importance;
- Likelihood that the project would result in improved management of ocean and coastal resources and uses and provide public benefit;
- Level of innovativeness;
- Transferability of the results to solve coastal management issues in other coastal states and territories; and
- Past performance under Section 309; OCRM will notify any CMPs of findings of poor past performance that may significantly affect the evaluation of projects of special merit proposals.

In the past, funding for projects of special merit was not intended to exceed 18 months. For the FY 2016-2020 assessment and strategy cycle, OCRM is exploring whether multi-year awards could be offered. If multi-year project awards end up being feasible, competition for multi-year projects likely would not begin until FY 2017 (the second year of the FY 2016-2020 strategy cycle). CMPs would still compete for the usual one-year (not to exceed 18 months) projects of special merit funding in FY 2016. Beginning in FY 2017, OCRM would hold annual competitions where CMPs would be able to submit proposals for two-year funding. For multi-year proposals, applicants would be required to include project plans and budgets for each year of the project.

OCRM will issue additional guidance for the projects of special merit competition annually in a federal funding opportunity announcement. However, OCRM generally anticipates CMPs would be eligible to submit two proposals per funding competition and would likely be able to request approximately $75,000 to $250,000 per project each year. The federal funding opportunity will provide more detailed information on the specific amount of funding available, availability of multi-year funding, eligible projects, submission guidelines, selection criteria, and deadlines.

Determining the Annual Set-Aside for Projects of Special Merit

OCRM expects to consistently allocate approximately 85 percent of Section 309 funds to weighted formula funding for each year of the FY 2016-2020 assessment and strategy cycle. While OCRM would like to increase the amount of projects of special merit funding from approximately 10 percent of Section 309 funding (general funding level for FY 2011-2015 cycle) to around 15 percent, the office will

carefully consider the total amount of appropriated CZMA funding when deciding how much to set aside for these projects each year. Preserving as much Section 306 funding and core CMP activities as possible remains a high priority for OCRM. Therefore, if significant cuts to the overall CZMA appropriation occur, such as in FY 2013, increasing the set-aside for projects of special merit funding will need to be reconsidered.

OCRM also recognizes that states with traditionally lower base funding require a minimum allocation to support the goals and requirements of Section 309. Therefore, reductions for projects of special merit may not be applied equally. OCRM will set a minimum weighted formula base funding of $75,000.[1]

6. Assessment and Strategy Development Process

The assessment and strategy is a public document, prepared by CMPs, in consultation with OCRM and key stakeholders. OCRM approves the assessment and strategy in accordance with this guidance.

The **assessment** must (1) determine the extent to which problems and opportunities for program enhancement exist within each of the enhancement area objectives; (2) determine the effectiveness of existing management efforts to address identified problems; and (3) identify high priority needs for program enhancement. The assessment provides the facts for the CMP and OCRM to determine what program improvements are needed. For this assessment and strategy cycle, the assessment process is being broken down into two phases to enable CMPs to more easily target their assessments to high priority enhancement areas for the program: Phase I (high-level) and Phase II (in-depth).

The **strategy** is a comprehensive, multi-year statement of goals to address high priority needs, identified in the assessment, for improving a state's or territory's CMP. In addition to stating clear goals, the strategy also lays out methods for achieving those goals that are designed to lead toward one or more program changes (as defined by 15 CFR 923.123a – see "Eligible Activities" in Section 3).

The subsections below describe the process CMPs should employ when developing their FY 2016-2020 assessment and strategy (Figure 1).

Phase I (High-Level) Assessment

CMPs will complete a Phase I (or high-level) assessment of their program in all nine enhancement areas using the Phase I assessment templates provided in Appendix A. At the beginning of the assessment development process, CMPs should carefully review the objectives of each enhancement area and how the program assessed and ranked each objective during the previous assessment. The CMP should also sit down with its OCRM program specialist to discuss potential issues and priorities for the program, review the basic assessment process, and discuss how the CMP plans to engage stakeholders and the public during the assessment process (see Section 9 for in-depth discussion of stakeholder and public engagement).

New for this assessment cycle, the templates provide a variety of resources and tools to help CMPs more easily respond to the assessment questions. A "Recommended Resources" section at the back of

[1] Note that mandatory across-the-board funding cuts, such as the sequester in FY 2013, may necessitate OCRM establishing a minimum weighted formula base funding of less than $75,000.

each Phase I assessment template includes resources that may be useful to the CMPs when conducting their assessments. In addition, many of the questions point to national-level data sets or tools that provide quantitative information that can help inform the assessments. While this national data provides informative baseline information, it can also be at a coarser scale or may not reflect the most current information available in a specific state or territory. Therefore, CMPs should feel free to use more recent state- or territory-specific data, if available, to respond to the questions. If CMPs choose to use alternative data, they should cite the source of the data.

Some of the national data sets and tools are not available for all states and territories. If no data are available for a specific state or territory, the CMP can delete the question from the assessment or choose to respond in a more qualitative way using the best available information. If the data are only available for part of a state or territory, respond to the question using what data are available, but note in the response what areas are (or are not) reflected by the information reported. Each assessment question provides additional instruction on how to respond.

Using their responses to the Phase I assessment questions, key stakeholder input, and their own knowledge of the issue, CMPs shall rank the enhancement area as a high, medium, or low priority for their program. While there is no clear "threshold" for what is deserving of a high, medium, or low ranking, it should be able to pass the "red face test"; does it seem like a reasonable ranking given the known problems and controversial issues, etc. related to that enhancement area? The priority ranking should also reflect the suitability of Section 309, with its emphasis on program changes, for addressing the underlying issues identified for each enhancement area.

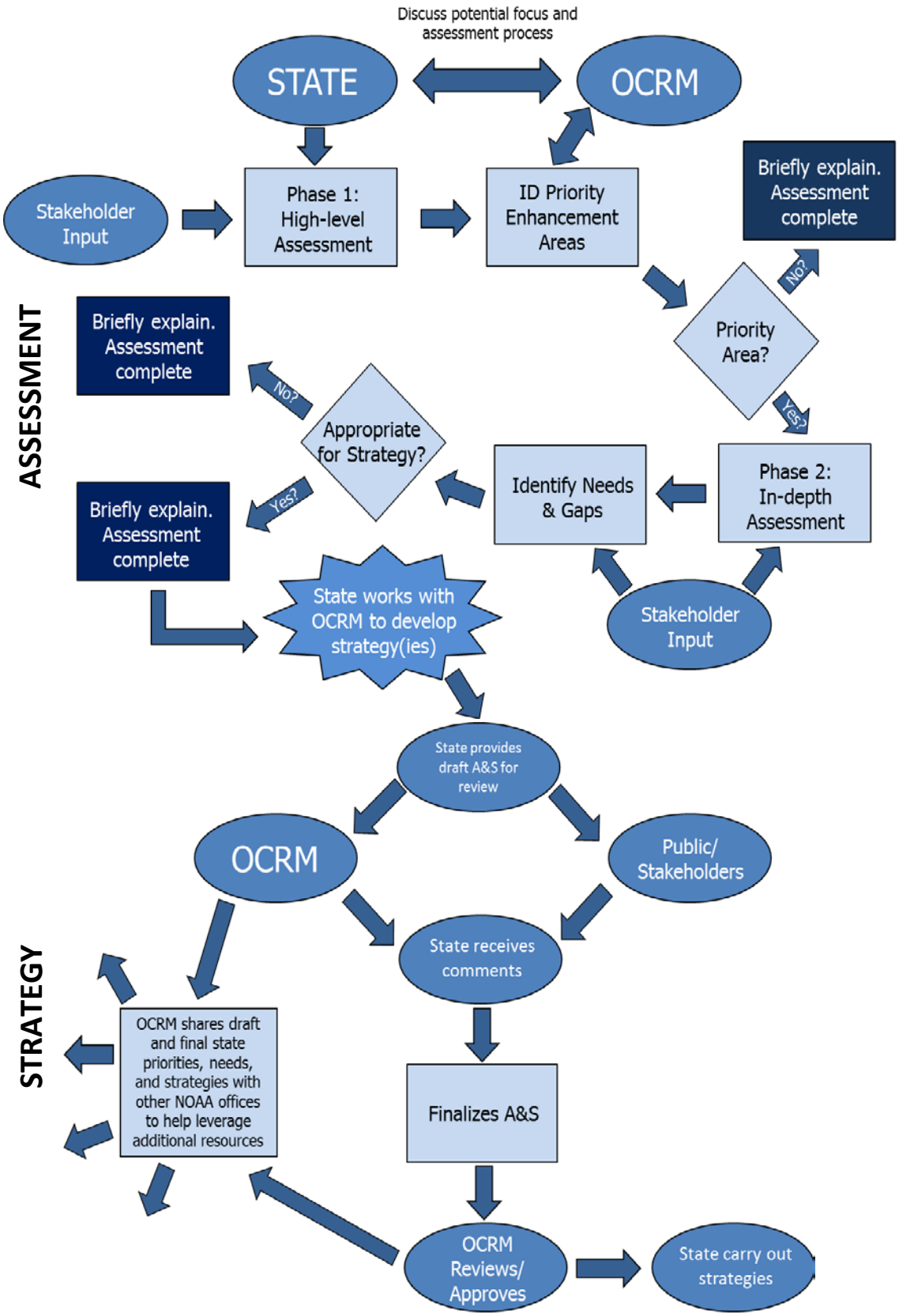
CMPs will work closely with their OCRM specialists to determine the appropriate ranking for each enhancement area. According to section 309(d)(1), the final determination of each program's high priority enhancement areas rests with OCRM. However, this determination will be made in full consultation with CMPs during development of the draft assessment and with due consideration of stakeholder and public comment.

If the enhancement area is ranked a medium or low priority, the CMP has completed its assessment of this issue. For enhancement areas ranked a high priority, the CMP must continue their assessment by completing an in-depth Phase II assessment.

Phase II (In-Depth) Assessment

For any enhancement areas ranked as a high priority after the Phase I assessment, CMPs shall conduct a Phase II (in-depth) assessment using the appropriate Phase II assessment templates provided in Appendix B to further explore potential problems, opportunities for improvement, and specific needs. OCRM recommends CMPs select two to three enhancement areas for more in-depth assessment. However, CMPs should work closely with their OCRM specialist to determine what would be most appropriate for their program given their high priority needs and available resources. CMPs should keep in mind that the high priority needs identified in the Phase II assessment will not only be helpful for informing Section 309 strategies but will be used for other purposes as well. OCRM will rely on the needs identified to inform annual and strategic planning for NOAA's new integrated coastal office and also plans to share CMP high priority needs with other NOAA offices and programs. Therefore, CMPs should be as specific as possible when identifying needs.

Figure 1. Section 309 Assessment and Strategy Development Process



After completing the Phase II assessment questions, the CMP identifies, in consultation with OCRM, which enhancement areas it will develop a strategy for. There is no requirement to develop a strategy for every enhancement area that was designated as a high priority. CMPs may choose to further focus their strategies on the greatest opportunity for improvement and likely resources available to achieve the strategy goals.

Strategy

As noted above, the strategy must address high priority needs for program enhancement within one or more enhancement areas that were identified through the CMP's self-assessment. The strategy establishes clear goals and a pathway and method to reach those goals during the next five years. CMPs should only develop strategies for activities the state intends to fund and work on given their anticipated level of Section 309 funding. CMPs shall use the strategy template provided in Appendix C for developing their strategies to ensure they include task descriptions, cost estimates, and milestones, as appropriate. Strategies could either address a single high priority enhancement area or cut across several high priority enhancement areas. If the strategy will address more than one enhancement area, use the strategy template to indicate the enhancement areas that apply. The strategy template also includes an evaluation component to help assess the overall success of the strategy at achieving its goals.

Strategies must be designed to lead to a program change (see Item 3 in "Eligible Activities" in Section 3 for more in-depth discussion of what constitutes a program change). However, because of various political and other factors that may be outside the CMP's control, the program change does not necessarily need to be achieved during the five-year assessment and strategy cycle. If the program change will likely be achieved outside of the assessment period, the strategy needs to include an alternative goal statement of what will be achieved over the next five years to gauge the strategy's success (See "Strategy Template," Appendix C, for additional clarification on what a suitable alternative goal statement would be). Appendix D provides additional guidance on the types of program changes that could be pursued through a Section 309 strategy, and Appendix E provides examples of past program changes and key steps used to achieve those changes through the Section 309 Enhancement Program.

Enhancement area strategies must include estimated costs, a schedule, and a general work plan listing necessary steps for achieving the strategy goals. Detailed information on annual tasks, budgets, and work products will be determined through the annual award negotiation process. Detailed descriptions of potential projects of special merit should not be included in enhancement area strategies. However, CMPs should keep in mind the differing criteria for weighted formula projects and projects of special merit in developing their strategy and when submitting projects for projects of special merit funding.

7. Stakeholder and Public Engagement

The CZMA places a strong emphasis on public participation and encourages the participation, coordination, and cooperation with and among appropriate local, state, federal, and regional groups to help carry out the goals of the CZMA. In keeping with the intent of the CZMA, the assessment and strategy is a public document. CMPs should provide opportunities for key stakeholders and the public to be engaged in and help inform the development of the assessment and strategy.

Stakeholder Engagement

At the beginning of the assessment and strategy development process, the CMP should identify a few key stakeholder groups to engage. The stakeholders should provide feedback on what they feel are the high priority enhancement areas for the state's or territory's coastal zone, the critical problems related to those priority areas, and the greatest opportunities for the CMP to strengthen and enhance its program to more effectively address those problems. This would ensure that the priorities and needs proposed in the assessment and strategy reflect more than just CMP staff opinions. The CMP knows its stakeholder groups best and how to effectively engage them in the assessment and strategy development process, so CMPs have great latitude in how they would like to engage key stakeholders and who those key stakeholders should be. Stakeholder engagement could be done informally through individual conversations or meetings or more formally through a specific questionnaire the CMP sends to stakeholder groups. For example, the CMP could piggy-back onto existing meetings with different stakeholder groups to ask partners about coastal management priorities and needs.

Regardless of how the stakeholder input is captured, the CMP must document the groups or individuals they engaged and briefly summarize the relevant feedback received that is useful for informing the development of the assessment and strategy. For example, a brief one-page summary of stakeholder input would be appropriate noting which stakeholder groups the CMP engaged, how the program engaged them, and any common (or perhaps some divergent) ideas and priorities that emerged. The CMP can then use the stakeholder feedback to support assessment conclusions, why or why not a particular enhancement area should (or should not) be a priority for the state, and why a particular strategy is needed. It is likely that feedback from different stakeholder groups may conflict with one another or with the CMP's final identification of priority needs and enhancement areas. That is okay. As the assessment templates note, the CMP should simply include an explanation as to why the enhancement area received the priority ranking it did and why the CMP chose (or did not choose) to develop a strategy for any high priority enhancement areas. (See "Summary of Stakeholder and Public Comment" in Section 8 and assessment templates in Appendixes A and B for additional discussion of how stakeholder feedback should be captured in the assessment document.) Appendix F provides examples of some questions the CMP may wish to ask stakeholders.

Public Participation

General public participation in the assessment and strategy process can take many forms. However, at a minimum, the public must have an opportunity to review and comment on the document. CMPs should provide adequate public notice, make the assessment and strategy document publically available, and ensure that a minimum 30-day public comment period is provided. CMPs may hold the public review period concurrently with OCRM's review of the draft submission. The public review process does not require formal public hearings and may occur in many ways, including public comment websites, advisory committees, commission meetings, or informal public workshops. CMPs are encouraged to use the Internet to make the document widely available for public comments. A brief (1-2 page) summary of all relevant public comments must be included with the final assessment and strategy. (See also "Summary of Stakeholder and Public Comment" in Section 8.) For example, the CMP could list who provided comments and note some general themes that emerged from the commenters. OCRM recognizes that comments received during a public comment period may be wide-ranging and may not always be relevant to the specific focus and goal of the Section 309 assessment and strategy. Therefore, the CMP only needs to include a brief summary of those comments that are relevant to the assessment and strategy development process.

8. Section 309 Assessment and Strategy Format

The assessment and strategy shall be submitted as a single document and contain the following sections.

Introduction

The assessment and strategy is a public document. Therefore, the introduction should include a brief description of the National Coastal Zone Management Program and Section 309 Enhancement Program, including the purpose of the assessment and strategy. It should also summarize how the CMP developed the assessment and strategy, engaged stakeholders, and allowed the public to review and comment.

Summary of Recent Section 309 Achievements

CMPs should provide a brief summary of completed efforts under the Section 309 Enhancement Program since the last assessment and strategy. This section should clearly identify and summarize program changes and other major accomplishments completed under previous strategies that may have come to fruition during the past five years. While most accomplishments will likely be from the 2011-2015 assessment cycle, there could be program changes from earlier assessment periods that were finally achieved during the past five years. For program changes that were formally submitted to OCRM in accordance with the program change regulations at 15 CFR part 923, subpart H, note the date that the change was approved by OCRM. If the program intends to submit a formal program change for OCRM's review and approval, identify the expected submission date.

Assessment

The assessment section responds to the Phase I assessment questions for each of the nine enhancement areas and the Phase II assessment questions for the high priority enhancement areas (see Appendixes A and B and discussion of the assessment development process in Section 6). CMPs should rely on existing data and information, when possible, to complete the enhancement area assessment. Answers should be succinct and can include provided tables, figures, and bulleted text as long as sufficient information is provided to respond to each question. Additional reports or studies that support the responses should be cited and web links included, as appropriate.

Strategy

This section establishes a clear strategy (or strategies) the CMP plans to pursue during the five-year strategy period based on the management needs identified in the assessment for one or more of its high priority enhancement areas. The CMPs must use the strategy template provided in Appendix C. Enhancement area strategies should include enough information for OCRM to determine whether (1) the proposed program change or implementation activity adequately addresses the needs identified in the assessment, and (2) the program's work plan to achieve the program change is appropriate and cost-effective.

Summary of Stakeholder and Public Comment

This section provides a list of the stakeholder groups or individuals engaged during the assessment development process and a brief summary of their feedback. It also provides a summary of the public comments received during the public comment period and how the CMP responded to those comments.

9. Submission and Review of Section 309 Assessment and Strategy

Submission of Section 309 Assessment and Strategy

CMPs shall submit the assessment and strategy electronically by email to their OCRM program specialists (See Section 2 for submission dates). It should be submitted as a single document using the format and templates provided in this guidance.

While CMPs should be working closely with their program specialists throughout the development of the assessment and strategy, CMPs are asked to submit a draft assessment and strategy for OCRM to review. OCRM will recommend how the assessment and strategy could be strengthened and identify any concerns that may result in a ranking of "not acceptable" to allow the program an opportunity to make revisions before final submission.

OCRM Review of Section 309 Assessment and Strategy

OCRM will review the final assessment and strategy for compliance with this guidance and rank it as either "acceptable" or "not acceptable." CMPs that receive an acceptable ranking will receive funding under the standard allocation formula described at 15 C.F.R. 927.1(c) and be eligible to compete for additional project of special merit funding. CMPs that receive a ranking of "not acceptable" will not be eligible to receive weighted formula Section 309 funding or compete for project of special merit funding. CMPs that receive a "not acceptable" ranking will have the opportunity to submit a revised assessment and strategy for approval during the following fiscal year. The CMP would be eligible for Section 309 funding once its assessment and strategy is ranked "acceptable."

OCRM will evaluate each assessment and strategy individually using the criteria identified below. This evaluation will occur solely within the context of the state's or territory's existing CMP and governance structure, as well as its coastal management needs.

Assessment Evaluation Criteria:

- Have Phase I (high-level) assessments been completed for all nine enhancement areas using the templates provided in Appendix A, and have all applicable questions been answered satisfactorily?
- Have one or more high-priority enhancement areas been identified for more in-depth (Phase II) assessments? Are the high-priority enhancement areas warranted according to available information, including knowledge of the CMP, coastal issues in the state or territory, and stakeholder feedback?
- Have Phase II (In-depth) assessments been completed for all high priority enhancement areas using the templates provided in Appendix B, and have all applicable questions been answered satisfactorily?
- Has the assessment identified which enhancement areas the CMP will develop a strategy for and provided a reasonable explanation as to why a strategy will or will not be developed?
- Does the assessment and strategy briefly describe the stakeholder groups engaged and provide a summary of key stakeholder and public feedback received?

Strategy Evaluation Criteria:

1. Scope and Value

In evaluating the scope and value of a strategy, OCRM will consider the following factors:

- Has the strategy identified a clear goal(s)?
- Does the strategy provide tangible benefits and quantifiable improvements to coastal resource management to address priority needs identified in the assessment? Examples are: increases in wetland protection and restoration, increases in public access ways and site improvements, etc.
- Does the strategy provide qualitative coastal resource management improvements to address priority needs identified in the assessment?

In applying these criteria, OCRM recognizes that it may be difficult to determine the quantitative and qualitative values of some strategies, particularly in cases where broad institutional improvements are proposed. CMPs should provide the best possible descriptions of the benefits of the proposed activities.

2. Technical Merit

In reviewing the strategy work plan component, OCRM will consider the following questions:

- Is the strategy work plan an appropriate means for effectively and efficiently achieving the strategy goals and addressing priority needs identified in the assessment? Are the appropriate tools or mechanisms (planning, regulation, management) being applied at the right level of government (state, regional, local) to address the need?
- Is the work plan comprehensive in overall design, personnel, funding, and organization? Does it include appropriate activities related to data collection and synthesis, issue development, and public involvement? Does the work plan include sufficient information to gauge progress toward attaining the proposed program change and strategy goals?
- Does the work plan schedule reflect the most effective and logical approach to enacting or implementing the program change? Does the work plan include suitable milestones and outcomes for assessing progress?
- Is the work plan cost-effective? Are the costs of developing or implementing the strategy commensurate with the value of the proposed improvement in coastal resources or management?

3. Likelihood of Success

In evaluating the likelihood of attaining or implementing the program change and strategy goals, OCRM will consider the following factors:

- What is the nature and degree of existing support for the strategy?
- How well does the strategy maintain and build future support and consensus for the proposed program change?
- What is the CMP's past performance under Section 309?

4. Technical and Fiscal Need

OCRM will consider the technical and fiscal needs described in the strategy. When providing information about technical needs, CMPs should describe the extent to which a state lacks trained personnel or equipment to complete a project. CMPs should also adequately describe fiscal needs, including the extent to which a state must rely solely on federal funds to complete a project because state funds are not otherwise available.

10. Process for Revising Approved Section 309 Assessment and Strategies

State and territory CMPs should strive to identify high priority needs and well-thought out strategies to address those needs over the next five years. However, OCRM recognizes that unforeseen circumstances can arise that may require a CMP to revise its approved Section 309 assessment and strategy. Any change to an enhancement area priority ranking and substantive changes to the strategy, including strategy work plans, must be submitted for OCRM approval before Section 309 funds can be used for these revised activities. Substantive changes include:

- A change in the priority ranking of an enhancement area;
- A significant change to the final goal, milestones, products, or program change originally proposed in an existing strategy[2]; or
- An addition of a new strategy.

CMPs should consult with their program specialist when the need for a change arises to determine if it is necessary to submit a revised assessment and strategy. Minor changes to projected annual activities, outcomes, or budget do not need to be submitted for approval if the intended program change, final strategy goal, or work products will still be achieved. If a CMP will not be able to complete a planned strategy (or major milestone within the strategy) because of unforeseen circumstances, the CMP should notify its program specialist as soon as that fact is clear and report the reasons. If the CMP will be able to scale back the strategy to achieve an alternative goal or a subset of the originally proposed milestones or products, the CMP should submit a revised strategy for OCRM approval outlining these changes. However, if the CMP will not be able to complete any work on a proposed strategy, it does not need to submit a revised strategy but should notify its program specialist of its inability to work on the strategy.

If a CMP needs to revise its Section 309 assessment and strategy, it must send an email to its program specialist that includes the following:

- A brief explanation of why the change is needed;
- The revised (or new) strategy template, including updated work plan and budget; and
- A revised assessment (if an adjustment in an enhancement area ranking or priority needs must be made).

OCRM will review proposed changes to determine if the CMP continues to meet the needs identified in the assessment and approval criteria as described in this guidance (or if the new ranking and needs identified make sense given the current circumstances). Within a month of receiving the CMP's request to revise its assessment and strategy, OCRM will send a letter to the CMP notifying them if the change

[2] For example, the ultimate goal or program change of the strategy has changed from developing a new state sea-level-rise policy to working with local governments to develop their own sea-level-rise policies and adaptation plans. In another example, a core element of a strategy originally called for conducting extensive seafloor mapping to inform the development of an ocean plan. However, another group is now undertaking the mapping piece. Therefore, the strategy will undertake more stakeholder engagement work for the new ocean plan instead of the mapping work.

was approved. Any changes to a specific Section 309 task approved in an annual cooperative agreement must be submitted through NOAA Grants Online.

Appendix A: Phase I Assessment Templates

Phase I assessments, using templates in this appendix, must be completed by all states.

Use these Phase I templates to quickly determine whether the enhancement area is a high priority enhancement objective for the CMP that warrants a more in-depth assessment.

Note: The more in-depth assessments of Phase II will help the CMP understand key problems and opportunities that exist for program enhancement and determine the effectiveness of existing management efforts to address those problems.

Wetlands

Section 309 Enhancement Objective: Protection, restoration, or enhancement of the existing coastal wetlands base, or creation of new coastal wetlands. §309(a)(1)

Note: For the purposes of the Wetlands Assessment, wetlands are "those areas that are inundated or saturated at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions." [33 CFR 328.3(b)]. See also pg. 17 of the CZMA Performance Measurement Guidance[3] for a more in-depth discussion of what should be considered a wetland.

PHASE I (HIGH-LEVEL) ASSESSMENT: *(Must be completed by all states.)*

Purpose: To quickly determine whether the enhancement area is a high priority enhancement objective for the CMP that warrants a more in-depth assessment. The more in-depth assessments of Phase II will help the CMP understand key problems and opportunities that exist for program enhancement and determine the effectiveness of existing management efforts to address those problems.

Resource Characterization:

1. Using provided reports from NOAA's Land Cover Atlas[4] or high-resolution C-CAP data[5] (Pacific and Caribbean Islands only), please indicate the extent, status, and trends of wetlands in the state's coastal counties. You can provide additional or alternative information or use graphs or other visuals to help illustrate or replace the table entirely if better data are available. Note that the data available for the islands may be for a different time frame than the time periods reflected below. In that case, please specify the time period the data represents. Also note that Puerto Rico and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) currently only have data for one time point so will not be able to report trend data. Instead, Puerto Rico and CNMI should just report current land use cover for all wetlands and each wetlands type.

Coastal Wetlands Status and Trends		
Current state of wetlands in 2011 (acres)		
Percent net change in total wetlands (% gained or lost)*	from 1996-2011	from 2006-2011
Percent net change in freshwater (palustrine wetlands) (% gained or lost)*	from 1996-2011	from 2006-2011
Percent net change in saltwater (estuarine) wetlands (% gained or lost)*	from 1996-2011	from 2006-2011

[3] http://coastalmanagement.noaa.gov/backmatter/media/czmapmsguide11.pdf
[4] http://www.csc.noaa.gov/ccapatlas/. Summary reports compiling each state's coastal county data are provided on the ftp site.
[5] http://www.csc.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/ccaphighres

How Wetlands Are Changing*		
Land Cover Type	**Area of Wetlands Transformed to Another Type of Land Cover between 1996-2011 (Sq. Miles)**	**Area of Wetlands Transformed to Another Type of Land Cover between 2006-2011 (Sq. Miles)**
Development		
Agriculture		
Barren Land		
Water		

** Note: Islands likely have data for another time period and may only have one time interval to report. If so, only report the change in wetlands for the time period for which high-resolution C-CAP data are available. Puerto Rico and CNMI do not report.*

2. If available, briefly list and summarize the results of any additional state- or territory-specific data or reports on the status and trends of coastal wetlands since the last assessment to augment the national data sets.

Management Characterization:

1. Indicate if there have been any significant changes at the state or territory level (positive or negative) that could impact the future protection, restoration, enhancement, or creation of coastal wetlands since the last assessment.

Management Category	Significant Changes Since Last Assessment (Y or N)
Statutes, regulations, policies, or case law interpreting these	
Wetlands programs (e.g., regulatory, mitigation, restoration, acquisition)	

2. For any management categories with significant changes, briefly provide the information below. If this information is provided under another enhancement area or section of the document, please provide a reference to the other section rather than duplicate the information:
    a. Describe the significance of the changes;
    b. Specify if they were 309 or other CZM-driven changes; and
    c. Characterize the outcomes or likely future outcomes of the changes.

Enhancement Area Prioritization:

1. What level of priority is the enhancement area for the coastal management program?

    High _____
    Medium _____
    Low _____

2. Briefly explain the reason for this level of priority. Include input from stakeholder engagement, including the types of stakeholders engaged.

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RESOURCES AND TOOLS:

Below are a few national resources and tools that may be useful in conducting your assessment or developing wetlands strategies. States likely have other state-specific resources, tools, and data that would be useful as well.

NOAA C-CAP Coastal Land Atlas

Online data viewer provides user-friendly access to regional land cover and land cover change information developed through NOAA's Coastal Change Analysis Program (C-CAP). The tool summarizes wetland change trends and can highlight specific changes of interest (salt marsh losses to open water, for instance). Users can investigate how land cover changed between 1996, 2001, 2006, and 2011. Although data are provided by county, NOAA staff members are able to help states and territories easily aggregate county data into a statewide summary.

Geographic Scope: Contiguous United States and Hawaii
Website: www.csc.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/tools/lca

NOAA Environmental Sensitivity Index Maps

Environmental Sensitivity Index (ESI) maps are designed to provide a concise summary of coastal resources at risk in case of an oil spill or other disaster. They characterize coastal and estuarine shorelines for several wetlands classes, and may be useful for resource characterization and assessment. ESI maps are periodically updated on a state-by-state basis, and are generally available in multiple formats (pdf maps, GIS layers, etc.)

Geographic Scope: All coastal states and territories
Website: http://response.restoration.noaa.gov/maps-and-spatial-data/environmental-sensitivity-index-esi-maps.html

NOAA High-Resolution C-CAP Data

Nationally standardized database of land cover information (developed using remotely sensed imagery) for the coastal regions of the United States. C-CAP products provide inventories of coastal intertidal areas, wetlands, and adjacent uplands. High-resolution C-CAP products focus on bringing NOAA's national mapping framework to the local level by providing data relevant for addressing site-specific management decisions. Although this product requires desktop GIS and some GIS technical skills, NOAA staff are able to help states analyze data to support wetlands assessment.

Geographic Scope: Targeted watershed and other hotspots in the Caribbean, Pacific Islands, and Monterey Bay, California
Website: www.csc.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/ccaphighres

CZMA Performance Measurement System Data

Annual CZMA performance measurement data for government coordination and habitat measures. Online database can be used to synthesize existing state and territory data reported during the assessment period.

Geographic Scope: All coastal states and territories
Website: www8.nos.noaa.gov/PMD/Login.aspx?ReturnUrl=%2fPMD%2fdefault.aspx

Coastal Wetland Review Reports

The Environmental Protection Agency-led Interagency Coastal Wetlands Workgroup organized seven Coastal Wetland Review meetings with stakeholders in coastal watersheds throughout the Mid-Atlantic, South Atlantic, North Atlantic, and Gulf of Mexico regions to collect information regarding stressors on

coastal wetlands, local protection strategies, and key gaps that, if addressed, could help reverse the trend of wetland loss.

Geographic Scope: Select watersheds in the North Atlantic (Cape Cod Watershed); Mid-Atlantic (Delaware Bay, York River Watershed); South Atlantic (Middle/Lower Neuse River, Indiana River Lagoon); and Gulf Coast (East and West Galveston Bay, Mississippi Coastal Watershed)

Website: http://water.epa.gov/type/wetlands/cwt.cfm#reports (navigate to the "Coastal Wetlands Initiative" tab and scroll to the bottom of the page)

National Wetlands Inventory

The National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) is a series of topical maps that show wetlands and deepwater habitats. The goal of the NWI is to provide current geospatially referenced information on the status, extent, characteristics, and functions of wetland, riparian, deepwater, and related aquatic habitats in priority areas in order to promote the understanding and conservation of these resources.

Geographic Scope: Contains information for approximately 82 percent of the conterminous United States, 31 percent of Alaska, 100 percent of the windward islands of Hawaii, 62 percent of Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands, and 100 percent of Guam and Saipan. Requires desktop GIS and some GIS technical skills.

Website: www.csc.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/nwi

National Wetlands Status and Trends Report

In 2013, the U.S Fish and Wildlife Service and NOAA released an updated report, *Status and Trends of Wetlands in the Coastal Watersheds of the Conterminous United States, to document trends in coastal wetland acreage from 2004 to 2009.* The analysis concluded that more than 80,000 acres of coastal wetlands are being lost on average each year, up from about 59,000 acres lost per year in the previous study covering 1998 to 2004. A majority of this loss occurred in freshwater wetlands.

Geographic Scope: Coastal watersheds of the Atlantic, Great Lakes, Gulf of Mexico and Pacific

Website: www.fws.gov/wetlands/Documents/Status-and-Trends-of-Wetlands-In-the-Coastal-Watersheds-of-the-Conterminous-US-2004-to-2009.pdf

NOAA Habitat Priority Planner

The Habitat Priority Planner can be used in any geography to inventory specific habitat relevant to a study area. It assesses target habitat conditions with prepackaged spatial analysis. Analyzes "what if" scenarios, such as the impact of new development or how restoration might change habitat function. The tool creates maps, reports, and data tables to enhance communication and the decision-making process. Although it requires desktop GIS and some GIS technical skills, NOAA staff members are available to provide technical assistance.

Geographic Scope: Appropriate geographic scope should be based on the resolution and complexity of the data. The tool is built upon Esri's ArcGIS, so it will only run as fast as allowed within that software.

Website: www.csc.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/tools/hpp

NOAA Sea Level Rise Viewer

Displays potential future sea levels and provides simulations of sea level rise at local landmarks, including modeling potential marsh migration due to sea level rise. Overlays social and economic data onto potential sea level rise. Examines how tidal flooding will become more frequent with sea level rise.

Geographic Scope: Select regions currently available. More coming soon so check back.

Website: www.csc.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/tools/slrviewer

Coastal Hazards

Section 309 Enhancement Objective: Prevent or significantly reduce threats to life and property by eliminating development and redevelopment in high-hazard areas, managing development in other hazard areas, and anticipating and managing the effects of potential sea level rise and Great Lakes level change. §309(a)(2)

Note: For purposes of the Hazards Assessment, coastal hazards include the following traditional hazards and those identified in the CZMA: flooding; coastal storms (including associated storm surge); geological hazards (e.g., tsunamis, earthquakes); shoreline erosion (including bluff and dune erosion); sea level rise; Great Lake level change; land subsidence; and saltwater intrusion.

PHASE I (HIGH-LEVEL) ASSESSMENT: *(Must be completed by all states.)*

Purpose: To quickly determine whether the enhancement area is a high priority enhancement objective for the CMP that warrants a more in-depth assessment. The more in-depth assessments of Phase II will help the CMP understand key problems and opportunities that exist for program enhancement and determine the effectiveness of existing management efforts to address those problems.

Resource Characterization:

1. **Flooding:** Using data from *NOAA's State of the Coast* "Population in the Floodplain" viewer[6] and summarized by coastal county through NOAA's Coastal County Snapshots for Flood Exposure,[7] indicate how many people were located within the state's coastal floodplain as of 2010 and how that has changed since 2000. You may to use other information or graphs or other visuals to help illustrate.

Population in the Coastal Floodplain			
	2000	**2010**	**Percent Change from 2000-2010**
No. of people in coastal floodplain[8]			
No. of people in coastal counties[9]			
Percentage of people in coastal counties in coastal floodplain			----------

2. **Shoreline Erosion** (for all states other than Great Lakes and islands; for Great Lakes and islands, see Question 5): Using data from *NOAA's State of the Coast* "Coastal Vulnerability Index,"[10] indicate the vulnerability of the state's shoreline to erosion. You may use other information or graphs or other visuals to help illustrate or replace the table entirely if better data is available. *Note: For New York*

[6] http://stateofthecoast.noaa.gov/pop100yr/welcome.html. Note FEMA is in the process of updating the floodplain data. This viewer reflects floodplains as of 2010. If you know the floodplain for your state has been revised since 2010, you can either use data for your new boundary, if available, or include a short narrative acknowledging the floodplain has changed and generally characterizing how it has changed.
[7] www.csc.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/tools/snapshots
[8] To obtain exact population numbers for the coastal floodplain, download the Excel data file on the State of the Coast "Population in the Floodplain" viewer: http://stateofthecoast.noaa.gov/pop100yr/welcome.html. Summary population data for each coastal state is available on the ftp site.
[9] To obtain population numbers for coastal counties, see spreadsheet of coastal population and critical facilities data provided or download directly from http://www.csc.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/stics. Summary population data for each coastal state is available on the ftp site.
[10] http://stateofthecoast.noaa.gov/vulnerability/welcome.html (see specifically "Erosion Rate" drop-down on map). The State of the Coast visually displays the data from USGS's Coastal Vulnerability Index.

and Pennsylvania that have both Atlantic and Great Lakes shorelines, fill out the table below for the Atlantic shoreline only.

Vulnerability to Shoreline Erosion		
Vulnerability Ranking	**Miles of Shoreline Vulnerable**[11]	**Percent of Coastline**[11]
Very low (>2.0m/yr) accretion		
Low (1.0-2.0 m/yr) accretion)		
Moderate (-1.0 to 1.0 m/yr) stable		
High (-1.1 to -2.0 m/yr) erosion		
Very high (<-2.0 m/yr) erosion		

3. **Sea Level Rise** (for all states other than Great Lakes and islands; for Great Lakes and islands, see Question 5): Using data from *NOAA's State of the Coast* "Coastal Vulnerability Index",[12] indicate the vulnerability of the state's shoreline to sea level rise. You may provide other information or use graphs or other visuals to help illustrate or replace table entirely if better data is available. *Note: For New York and Pennsylvania that have both Atlantic and Great Lakes shorelines, fill out the table below for your Atlantic shoreline only.*

Coastal Vulnerability to Historic Sea Level Rise		
Vulnerability Ranking	**Miles of Shoreline Vulnerable**[11]	**Percent of Coastline**
Very low		
Low		
Moderate		
High		
Very high		

4. **Other Coastal Hazards:** In the table below, indicate the general level of risk in the coastal zone for each of the coastal hazards. The state's multi-hazard mitigation plan is a good additional resource to support these responses.

Type of Hazard	General Level of Risk[13] (H, M, L)
Flooding (riverine, stormwater)	
Coastal storms (including storm surge)[14]	
Geological hazards (e.g., tsunamis, earthquakes)	
Shoreline erosion[15]	

[11] To obtain exact shoreline miles and percent of coastline, mouse over the colored bar for each level of risk or download the Excel data file.
[12] http://stateofthecoast.noaa.gov/vulnerability/welcome.html (see "Vulnerability Index Rating" drop-down on map). The State of the Coast visually displays the data from USGS's Coastal Vulnerability Index.
[13] Risk is defined as "the estimated impact that a hazard would have on people, services, facilities and structures in a community; the likelihood of a hazard event resulting in an adverse condition that causes injury or damage." *Understanding Your Risks: Identifying Hazards and Estimating Losses. FEMA 386-2. August 2001*
[14] In addition to any state- or territory-specific information that may help respond to this question, the U.S. Global Change Research Program has an interactive website that provides key findings from the 2014 National Climate Assessment for each region of the country, including regions for the coasts and oceans, and various sectors. The report includes findings related to coastal storms and sea level rise that may be helpful in determining the general level of risk. See http://nca2014.globalchange.gov/.

Type of Hazard	General Level of Risk[13] (H, M, L)
Sea level rise[13,14,15]	
Great Lake level change[14]	
Land subsidence	
Saltwater intrusion	
Other (please specify)	

5. If available, briefly list and summarize the results of any additional data or reports on the level of risk and vulnerability to coastal hazards within your state since the last assessment. The state's multi-hazard mitigation plan or climate change risk assessment or plan may be a good resource to help respond to this question.

Management Characterization:

1. Indicate if the approach is employed by the state or territory and if significant state- or territory-level changes (positive or negative) have occurred that could impact the CMP's ability to prevent or significantly reduce coastal hazards risk since the last assessment.

Management Category	Employed by State or Territory (Y or N)	CMP Provides Assistance to Locals that Employ (Y or N)	Significant Changes Since Last Assessment (Y or N)
Statutes, regulations, policies, or case law interpreting these that address:			
elimination of development/redevelopment in high-hazard areas[16]			
management of development/redevelopment in other hazard areas			
climate change impacts, including sea level rise or Great Lake level change			
Hazards planning programs or initiatives that address:			
hazard mitigation			
climate change impacts, including sea level rise or Great Lake level change			
Hazards mapping or modeling programs or initiatives for:			
sea level rise or Great Lake level change			
other hazards			

2. Briefly state how "high-hazard areas" are defined in your coastal zone.

3. For any management categories with significant changes, briefly provide the information below. If this information is provided under another enhancement area or section of the document, please provide a reference to the other section rather than duplicate the information:
    a. Describe the significance of the changes;

[15] See NOAA State of the Coastal Vulnerability to Sea Level Rise Tool (select "Erosion Rate" from drop-down box) http://stateofthecoast.noaa.gov/vulnerability/welcome.html. The State of the Coast visually displays the data from USGS's Coastal Vulnerability Index.
[16] Use state's definition of high-hazard areas.

b. Specify if they were 309 or other CZM-driven changes; and
c. Characterize the outcomes or likely future outcomes of the changes.

Enhancement Area Prioritization:

1. What level of priority is the enhancement area for the coastal management program?

High _____
Medium _____
Low _____

2. Briefly explain the reason for this level of priority. Include input from stakeholder engagement, including the types of stakeholders engaged.

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RESOURCES AND TOOLS:

Below are a few national resources and tools that may be useful in conducting your assessment or developing coastal hazards strategies. States likely have other state-specific resources, tools, and data that would be useful as well.

Climate.gov

NOAA's Climate.gov provides science and information for a climate-smart nation. The "Supporting Decisions" is a clearinghouse of reports, resources, and decision-support tools for planners and policy leaders who want authoritative climate science information to help them understand and manage climate-related risks and opportunities.

Geographic Scope: Various by resource
Website: www.climate.gov

CZMA Performance Management System Data

Annual CZMA performance measurement data for coastal hazards measures. Online database can be used to synthesize existing state and territory data reported during the assessment period.

Geographic Scope: All coastal states and territories
Website: www8.nos.noaa.gov/PMD/Login.aspx?ReturnUrl=%2fPMD%2fdefault.aspx

National Climate Assessment Web Tool

The U.S. Global Change Research Program provides an interactive web tool to quickly view key findings from the 2014 National Climate Assessment. Data are summarized by region (including ones for oceans and coasts) and sector.

Geographic Scope: Entire United States (including territories)
Website: http://nca2014.globalchange.gov/

NOAA C-CAP Coastal Land Atlas

Online data viewer provides user-friendly access to regional land cover and land cover change information developed through NOAA's Coastal Change Analysis Program (C-CAP). Users can investigate

how land cover changed between 1996, 2001, 2006, and 2011. Although data are provided by county, NOAA staff members are able to help states easily aggregate county data into statewide summary.

Geographic Scope: Contiguous United States and Hawaii
Website: www.csc.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/tools/lca

NOAA Coastal County Snapshots: Flood Exposure

Assesses a county's exposure and resilience to flooding. Analyzes a county's dependence on the ocean or Great Lakes for a healthy economy. Examines the benefits a county receives from its wetlands. Compares counties to each other or for regional analysis. Allows users to download a PDF report for the snapshot of their choice.

Geographic Scope: Coastal states only. Currently not available for territories.
Website: www.csc.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/tools/snapshots

NOAA High-Resolution C-CAP Data

Nationally standardized database of land cover information (developed using remotely sensed imagery) for the coastal regions of the United States. C-CAP products provide inventories of coastal intertidal areas, wetlands, and adjacent uplands. High-resolution C-CAP products focus on bringing NOAA's national mapping framework to the local level by providing data relevant for addressing site-specific management decisions. Although the data require desktop GIS and some GIS technical skills, NOAA staff members are able to help states analyze data to support wetlands assessment.

Geographic Scope: Targeted watershed and other hotspots in the Caribbean, Pacific Islands, and Monterey Bay, California
Website: www.csc.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/ccaphighres

NOAA Sea Level Rise Viewer

Displays potential future sea levels and provides simulations of sea level rise at local landmarks, including modeling potential marsh migration due to sea level rise. Overlays social and economic data onto potential sea level rise. Examines how tidal flooding will become more frequent with sea level rise.

Geographic Scope: Select regions currently available. More coming soon so check back.
Website: www.csc.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/tools/slrviewer

NOAA Spatial Trends in Coastal Socioeconomics

The Spatial Trends in Coastal Socioeconomics recompiles socioeconomic data to estimate demographic and economic attributes for a variety of important coastal management jurisdictions like watersheds, floodplains, coastal counties, and place-based coastal management programs. Currently available data sets include Demographics Trends (1970-2011) from the U.S. Census Bureau; Economic Trends (1990-2011) from the Bureau of Labor Statistics and Bureau of Economic Analysis; Demographic Projections (1970-2040) from Woods and Poole Economics, Inc.; and Critical Facilities (2012) from the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

Geographic Scope: Varies by data
Website: http://csc.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/stics

NOAA State of the Coast

The State of the Coast website fosters an increased awareness of the crucial importance of healthy coastal ecosystems to a robust U.S. economy, a safe population, and a sustainable quality of life for coastal residents. The site offers quick facts and more detailed statistics through interactive indicator

visualizations. Visualizations focused on coastal hazards issues include Coastal Vulnerability to Sea Level Rise, Coastal Population in the Floodplain, and Federally Insured Assets in the Coastal Floodplain.

Geographic Scope: Generally all coastal states and territories but a few viewers may have more limited coverage

Website: http://stateofthecoast.noaa.gov/

Spatial Hazards Events and Loss Database for the United States (SHELDUS)

SHELDUS is a county-level hazard data set for the United States for 18 different natural hazard event types such as thunderstorms, hurricanes, floods, wildfires, and tornados. For each event, the database includes the beginning date, location (county and state), property losses, crop losses, injuries, and fatalities that affected each county.

Geographic Scope: All states (does not include territories)

Website: http://webra.cas.sc.edu/hvri/products/sheldus.aspx

Social Vulnerability Index

The Social Vulnerability Index (SoVI) 2006-2010 measures the social vulnerability of U.S. counties to environmental hazards. The index is a comparative metric that facilitates the examination of the differences in social vulnerability among counties. It shows where there is uneven capacity for preparedness and response and where resources might be used most effectively to reduce the pre-existing vulnerability. SoVI also is useful as an indicator in determining the differential recovery from disasters.

Geographic Scope: All states (does not include territories)

Website: http://webra.cas.sc.edu/hvri/products/sovi.aspx

U.S. Global Change Research Program Scenarios for Climate Assessment and Adaptation

The U.S. Global Change Research Program has developed several interactive scenario maps. Scenarios are ways to help understand what future conditions might be, with each scenario an example of what might happen under different assumptions. Scenarios are not predictions or forecasts, and no probabilities are associated with them. Instead, they provide a range of future conditions to bound uncertainty. Scenarios displayed include climate, sea level change, land use, and socioeconomic conditions. They are based on peer-reviewed, published sources, including materials prepared by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.

Geographic Scope: National

Website: http://scenarios.globalchange.gov/content/scenarios

Public Access

Section 309 Enhancement Objective: Attain increased opportunities for public access, taking into account current and future public access needs, to coastal areas of recreational, historical, aesthetic, ecological, or cultural value. §309(a)(3)

PHASE I (HIGH-LEVEL) ASSESSMENT: *(Must be completed by all states.)*

Purpose: To quickly determine whether the enhancement area is a high priority enhancement objective for the CMP that warrants a more in-depth assessment. The more in-depth assessments of Phase II will help the CMP understand key problems and opportunities that exist for program enhancement and determine the effectiveness of existing management efforts to address those problems.

Resource Characterization:

1. Use the table below to provide data on public access availability within the coastal zone.

Public Access Status and Trends			
Type of Access	**Current number**[17]	**Changes or Trends Since Last Assessment**[18] (↑, ↓, –, unkwn)	**Cite data source**
Beach access sites			
Shoreline (other than beach) access sites			
Recreational boat (power or nonmotorized) access sites			
Number of designated scenic vistas or overlook points			
Number of fishing access points (i.e. piers, jetties)			
Coastal trails/ boardwalks	No. of Trails/ boardwalks Miles of Trails/boardwalks		

[17] Be as specific as possible. For example, if you have data on many access sites but know it is not an exhaustive list, note "more than" before the number. If information is unknown, note that and use the narrative section below to provide a brief qualitative description based on the best information available.

[18] If you know specific numbers, please provide. However, if specific numbers are unknown but you know that the general trend was increasing or decreasing or relatively stable or unchanged since the last assessment, note that with a ↑ (increased), ↓ (decreased), – (unchanged). If the trend is completely unknown, simply put "unkwn."

Public Access Status and Trends			
Type of Access	**Current number**[17]	**Changes or Trends Since Last Assessment**[18] (↑, ↓, –, unkwn)	**Cite data source**
Number of acres parkland/open space	Total sites Sites per miles of shoreline		
Other (please specify)			

2. Briefly characterize the demand for coastal public access and the process for periodically assessing demand. Include a statement on the projected population increase for your coastal counties.[19] There are several additional sources of statewide information that may help inform this response, such as the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan,[20] the National Survey on Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife Associated Recreation,[21] and your state's tourism office.

   The population within the state's coastal shoreline counties is projected to increase (or decrease) by ____ percent between 2010 and 2020.

3. If available, briefly list and summarize the results of any additional data or reports on the status or trends for coastal public access since the last assessment.

Management Characterization:

1. Indicate if the approach is employed by the state or territory and if there have been any significant state- or territory-level management changes (positive or negative) that could impact the future provision of public access to coastal areas of recreational, historical, aesthetic, ecological, or cultural value.

Management Category	Employed by State or Territory (Y or N)	CMP Provides Assistance to Locals that Employ (Y or N)	Significant Changes Since Last Assessment (Y or N)
Statutes, regulations, policies, or case law interpreting these			
Operation/maintenance of existing facilities			
Acquisition/enhancement programs			

[19] See NOAA's Coastal Population Report: 1970-2020 (Table 5, pg. 9): http://stateofthecoast.noaa.gov/coastal-population-report.pdf
[20] Most states routinely develop "Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plans", or SCROPs, that include an assessment of demand for public recreational opportunities. Although not focused on coastal public access, SCORPs could be useful to get some sense of public outdoor recreation preferences and demand. Download state SCROPs at www.recpro.org/scorps.
[21] The National Survey on Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife Associated Recreation produces state-specific reports on fishing, hunting, and wildlife associated recreational use for each state. While not focused on coastal areas, the reports do include information on saltwater and Great Lakes fishing, and some coastal wildlife viewing that may be informative and compares 2011 data to 2006 and 2001 information to understand how usage has changed. See www.census.gov/prod/www/fishing.html.

2. For any management categories with significant changes, briefly provide the information below. If this information is provided under another enhancement area or section of the document, please provide a reference to the other section rather than duplicate the information:
    a. Describe the significance of the changes;
    b. Specify if they were 309 or other CZM-driven changes; and
    c. Characterize the outcomes or likely future outcomes of the changes.

3. Indicate if your state or territory has a publically available public access guide. How current is the publication and how frequently it is updated?[22]

Public Access Guide	Printed	Online	Mobile App
State or territory has? (Y or N)			
Web address (if applicable)			
Date of last update			
Frequency of update			

Enhancement Area Prioritization:

1. What level of priority is the enhancement area for the coastal management program?

    High _____
    Medium _____
    Low _____

2. Briefly explain the reason for this level of priority. Include input from stakeholder engagement, including the types of stakeholders engaged.

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RESOURCES AND TOOLS:

Below are a few national resources and tools that may be useful in conducting your assessment or developing public access strategies. States likely have other state-specific resources, tools, and data that would be useful as well.

CZMA Performance Measurement System Data
Annual CZMA performance measurement data for public access. Online database can be used to synthesize existing state or territory data reported during the assessment period.
Geographic Scope: All coastal states and territories
Website: www8.nos.noaa.gov/PMD/Login.aspx?ReturnUrl=%2fPMD%2fdefault.aspx

[22] Note some states may have regional or local guides in addition to state public access guides. Unless you want to list all local guides as well, there is no need to list additional guides beyond the state access guide. However, you may choose to note that the local guides do exist and may provide additional information that expands upon the state guides.

EPA Swimming Season Statistics
The Environmental Protection agency (EPA) tracks annual beach monitoring and closure information through its beach program. The most recent data available is for the 2012 season.

Geographic Scope: All coastal states and territories
Website: http://water.epa.gov/type/oceb/beaches/2012_season.cfm

National Survey on Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife Associated Recreation
The U.S. Census partners with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to present information on individuals involved in fishing, hunting, and other wildlife-associated recreation, such as wildlife observation, photography, and feeding. Data include states in which these activities occurred; number of trips taken; days of participation; and expenditures for food, lodging, transportation, and equipment. While not focused on coastal areas, the reports do include information on saltwater and Great Lakes fishing and some coastal wildlife viewing. The 2011 reports compare 2011 data to 2006 and 2001 survey results to understand how usage has changed.

Geographic Scope: All states (territories not included)
Website: www.census.gov/prod/www/fishing.html

Outdoor Recreation Trends and Futures
The U.S. Forest Service routinely conducts a national study of outdoor recreation trends as part of the Renewable Resources Planning Act Assessment. The 2010 study (released in 2012) reviews past trends in outdoor recreation participation by Americans, describes current outdoor recreation participation patterns, compares patterns across regional and demographic strata, describes recreation activity participation on public and private lands, and provides projections of outdoor recreation participation out to the year 2060.

Geographic Scope: National summaries only (no state-specific data provided)
Website: www.srs.fs.usda.gov/pubs/gtr/gtr_srs150.pdf

Outdoor Recreation for Northern United States
Presents more regionally-specific data from the Outdoor Recreation Trends and Futures survey but also compares to other regions.

Geographic Scope: Focused on Northeast, Mid-Atlantic (Maryland north), and Great Lakes, although includes information on entire country as well.
Website: www.fs.fed.us/nrs/pubs/gtr/gtr_nrs100.pdf

Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plans
Most states regularly develop Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plans (SCORPs). While each SCORP varies by state, at a minimum, the plan must (1) identify outdoor recreation issues of statewide importance; (2) evaluate demand, i.e., public outdoor recreation preferences; and (3) evaluate the supply of outdoor recreation resources and facilities.

Geographic Scope: All states (territories not included)
Website: http://www.recpro.org/scorps

TrailLink
The Rails-to-Trails Conservancy includes an interactive map interface that identifies rail trails, including mileage, for each state. While not limited to the coastal zone, or even coastal counties, this information could be useful to get a sense of the other types of trails and walkways that exist in the coastal zone.

Geographic Scope: All states (territories not included)
Website: www.traillink.com/

Marine Debris

Section 309 Enhancement Objective: Reducing marine debris entering the nation's coastal and ocean environment by managing uses and activities that contribute to the entry of such debris. §309(a)(4)

PHASE I (HIGH-LEVEL) ASSESSMENT: *(Must be completed by all states.)*
Purpose: To quickly determine whether the enhancement area is a high priority enhancement objective for the CMP that warrants a more in-depth assessment. The more in-depth assessments of Phase II will help the CMP understand key problems and opportunities that exist for program enhancement and determine the effectiveness of existing management efforts to address those problems.

Resource Characterization:

1. In the table below, characterize the existing status and trends of marine debris in the state's coastal zone based on the best available data.

Source of Marine Debris	Existing Status and Trends of Marine Debris in Coastal Zone		
	Significance of Source (H, M, L, unknwn)	**Type of Impact**[23] (aesthetic, resource damage, user conflicts, other)	**Change Since Last Assessment** (↑, ↓, –, unkwn)
Land-based			
Beach/shore litter			
Dumping			
Storm drains and runoff			
Fishing (e.g., fishing line, gear)			
Other (please specify)			
Ocean or Great Lake-based			
Fishing (e.g., derelict fishing gear)			
Derelict vessels			
Vessel-based (e.g., cruise ship, cargo ship, general vessel)			
Hurricane/Storm			
Tsunami			
Other (please specify)			

2. If available, briefly list and summarize the results of any additional state- or territory-specific data or reports on the status and trends or potential impacts from marine debris in the coastal zone since the last assessment.

[23] You can select more than one, if applicable.

Management Characterization:

1. Indicate if the approach is employed by the state or territory and if there have been any significant state- or territory-level management changes (positive or negative) for how marine debris is managed in the coastal zone.

Management Category	Employed by State/Territory (Y or N)	CMP Provides Assistance to Locals that Employ (Y or N)	Significant Changes Since Last Assessment (Y or N)
Marine debris statutes, regulations, policies, or case law interpreting these			
Marine debris removal programs			

2. For any management categories with significant changes, briefly provide the information below. If this information is provided under another enhancement area or section of the document, please provide a reference to the other section rather than duplicate the information:
    a. Describe the significance of the changes;
    b. Specify if they were 309 or other CZM-driven changes; and
    c. Characterize the outcomes and likely future outcomes of the changes.

Enhancement Area Prioritization:

1. What level of priority is the enhancement area for the coastal management program?

    High _____
    Medium _____
    Low _____

2. Briefly explain the reason for this level of priority. Include input from stakeholder engagement, including the types of stakeholders engaged.

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RESOURCES AND TOOLS:

Below are a few national resources and tools that may be useful in conducting your assessment or developing marine debris strategies. States likely have other state-specific resources, tools, and data that would be useful as well.

CZMA Performance Measurement System Data

Annual CZMA performance measurement data for marine debris. Online database can be used to synthesize existing state or territory data reported during the assessment period.

Geographic Scope: All coastal states and territories
Website: www8.nos.noaa.gov/PMD/Login.aspx?ReturnUrl=%2fPMD%2fdefault.aspx

NOAA Marine Debris Program

The NOAA Marine Debris Program supports national and international efforts to research, prevent, and reduce the impacts of marine debris. The program coordinates and supports marine debris activities within NOAA and with other federal agencies, and uses partnerships to support projects carried out by state and local agencies, tribes, nongovernmental organizations, academia, and industry. The program also provides funding opportunities for projects that address marine debris.

Geographic Coverage: National and international

Website: http://marinedebris.noaa.gov/

Ocean Conservancy Marine Debris Monitoring Program Final Report

The National Marine Debris Monitoring Program, conducted by Ocean Conservancy and funded by the Environmental Protection Agency, was designed to standardize marine debris data collection in the United States using a scientifically valid protocol to determine marine debris status and trends. The study analyzed marine debris from three specific sources: land-based, ocean-based, and general (marine debris that cannot be distinguished as a land-based or ocean-based source). The study was conducted over a five-year period between September 2001 and September 2006.

Geographic Coverage: Regional (except for Great Lakes and Pacific territories)

Website:
http://act.oceanconservancy.org/site/DocServer/NMDMP_Report_April_2008.pdf?docID=4601

West Coast Marine Debris Database

The West Coast Marine Debris Database provides comprehensive access to information on West Coast marine debris including beach cleanups and derelict gear removal.

Geographic Coverage: Washington, Oregon, and California

Website: http://debris-db.westcoastoceans.org/

Cumulative and Secondary Impacts

Section 309 Enhancement Objective: Development and adoption of procedures to assess, consider, and control cumulative and secondary impacts of coastal growth and development, including the collective effect on various individual uses or activities on coastal resources, such as coastal wetlands and fishery resources. §309(a)(5)

PHASE I (HIGH-LEVEL) ASSESSMENT: *(Must be completed by all states.)*
Purpose: To quickly determine whether the enhancement area is a high priority enhancement objective for the CMP that warrants a more in-depth assessment. The more in-depth assessments of Phase II will help the CMP understand key problems and opportunities that exist for program enhancement and determine the effectiveness of existing management efforts to address those problems.

Resource Characterization:

1. Using National Ocean Economics Program Data on population and housing,[24] please indicate the change in population and housing units in the state's coastal counties between 2012 and 2007. You may wish to add additional trend comparisons to look at longer time horizons as well (data available back to 1970), but at a minimum, please show change over the most recent five year period (2012-2007) to approximate current assessment period.

Trends in Coastal Population and Housing Units				
Year	**Population**		**Housing**	
	Total (# of people)	% Change (compared to 2002)	Total (# of housing units)	% Change (compared to 2002)
2007				
2012				

2. Using provided reports from NOAA's Land Cover Atlas[25] or high-resolution C-CAP data[26] (Pacific and Caribbean Islands only), please indicate the status and trends for various land uses in the state's coastal counties between 2006 and 2011. You may use other information and include graphs and figures, as appropriate, to help illustrate the information. Note that the data available for the islands may be for a different time frame than the time periods reflected below. In that case, please specify the time period the data represents. Also note that Puerto Rico and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) currently only have data for one time point so will not be able to report trend data. Instead, Puerto Rico and CNMI should just report current land use cover for developed areas and impervious surfaces.

[24] www.oceaneconomics.org/. Enter "Population and Housing" section. From drop-down boxes, select your state, and "all counties." Select the year (2012) and the year to compare it to (2007). Then select "coastal zone counties." Finally, be sure to check the "include density" box under the "Other Options" section.
[25] www.csc.noaa.gov/ccapatlas/. Summary data on land use trends for each coastal state is available on the ftp site.
[26] www.csc.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/ccaphighres. Summary data on land use trends for each coastal state is available on the ftp site.

Distribution of Land Cover Types in Coastal Counties		
Land Cover Type	**Land Area Coverage in 2011** (Acres)	**Gain/Loss Since 2006** (Acres)
Developed, High Intensity		
Developed, Low Intensity		
Developed, Open Space		
Grassland		
Scrub/Shrub		
Barren Land		
Open Water		
Agriculture		
Forested		
Woody Wetland		
Emergent Wetland		

3. Using provided reports from NOAA's Land Cover Atlas[27] or high-resolution C-CAP data[28] (Pacific and Caribbean Islands only), please indicate the status and trends for developed areas in the state's coastal counties between 2006 and 2011 in the two tables below. You may use other information and include graphs and figures, as appropriate, to help illustrate the information. Note that the data available for the islands may be for a different time frame than the time periods reflected below. In that case, please specify the time period the data represents. Also note that Puerto Rico and CNMI currently only have data for one time point so will not be able to report trend data. Unless Puerto Rico and CNMI have similar trend data to report on changes in land use type, they should just report current land use cover for developed areas and impervious surfaces.

Development Status and Trends for Coastal Counties			
	2006	**2011**	**Percent Net Change**
Percent land area developed			
Percent impervious surface area			

** Note: Islands likely have data for another time period and may only have one time interval to report. If so, only report the change in development and impervious surface area for the time period for which high-resolution C-CAP data are available. Puerto Rico and CNMI do not need to report trend data.*

How Land Use Is Changing in Coastal Counties	
Land Cover Type	**Areas Lost to Development Between 2006-2011** (Acres)
Barren Land	
Emergent Wetland	
Woody Wetland	
Open Water	
Agriculture	
Scrub/Shrub	
Grassland	
Forested	

** Note: Islands likely have data for another time period and may only have one time interval to report. If so, only report the change in land use for the time period for which high-resolution C-CAP data are available. Puerto Rico and CNMI do not report.*

[27] www.csc.noaa.gov/ccapatlas/. Summary data on land use trends for each coastal state is available on the ftp site.
[28] www.csc.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/ccaphighres. Summary data on land use trends for each coastal state is available on the ftp site.

4. Using data from NOAA's State of the Coast "Shoreline Type" viewer,[29] indicate the percent of shoreline that falls into each shoreline type.[30] You may provide other information or use graphs or other visuals to help illustrate.

Shoreline Types	
Surveyed Shoreline Type	**Percent of Shoreline**
Armored	
Beaches	
Flats	
Rocky	
Vegetated	

5. If available, briefly list and summarize the results of any additional state- or territory-specific data or reports on the cumulative and secondary impacts of coastal growth and development, such as water quality and habitat fragmentation, since the last assessment to augment the national data sets.

Management Characterization:

1. Indicate if the approach is employed by the state or territory and if there have been any significant state-level changes (positive or negative) in the development and adoption of procedures to assess, consider, and control cumulative and secondary impacts of coastal growth and development, including the collective effect on various individual uses or activities on coastal resources, such as coastal wetlands and fishery resources, since the last assessment.

Management Category	Employed by State or Territory (Y or N)	CMP Provides Assistance to Locals that Employ (Y or N)	Significant Changes Since Last Assessment (Y or N)
Statutes, regulations, policies, or case law interpreting these			
Guidance documents			
Management plans (including SAMPs)			

2. For any management categories with significant changes, briefly provide the information below. If this information is provided under another enhancement area or section of the document, please provide a reference to the other section rather than duplicate the information:
    a. Describe the significance of the changes;
    b. Specify if they were 309 or other CZM-driven changes; and
    c. Characterize the outcomes or likely future outcomes of the changes.

[29] http://stateofthecoast.noaa.gov/shoreline/welcome.html
[30] Note: Data are from NOAA's Environmental Sensitivity Index (ESI) Maps. Data from each state was collected in different years and some data may be over ten years old now. However, it can still provide a useful reference point absent more recent statewide data. Feel free to use more recent state data, if available, in place of ESI map data. Use a footnote to convey data's age and source (if other than ESI maps).

Enhancement Area Prioritization:

1. What level of priority is the enhancement area for the coastal management program?

   High _____
   Medium _____
   Low _____

2. Briefly explain the reason for this level of priority. Include input from stakeholder engagement, including the types of stakeholders engaged.

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RESOURCES AND TOOLS:

Below are a few national resources and tools that may be useful in conducting your assessment or developing strategies for cumulative and secondary impacts of development. States likely have other state-specific resources, tools, and data that would be useful as well.

EPA National Coastal Condition Report IV

The report describes and rates the ecological and environmental conditions in U.S. coastal waters. Information is summarized on a national and regional basis. The latest report, released in 2012, reports on data collected from 2003 to 2006.

Geographic Scope: National and regional
Website: http://water.epa.gov/type/oceb/assessmonitor/nccr/index.cfm

NOAA C-CAP Coastal Land Atlas

Online data viewer provides user-friendly access to regional land cover and land cover change information developed through NOAA's Coastal Change Analysis Program (C-CAP). The tool summarizes land use change trends. Users can investigate how land cover changed between 1996, 2001, 2006, and 2011. Although data are provided by county, NOAA staff members are able to help states easily aggregate county data into statewide summary.

Geographic Scope: Contiguous United States and Hawaii
Website: www.csc.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/tools/lca

NOAA High-Resolution C-CAP Data

Nationally standardized database of land cover information (developed using remotely sensed imagery) for the coastal regions of the U.S. C-CAP products provide inventories of coastal intertidal areas, wetlands, and adjacent uplands. High-resolution C-CAP products focus on bringing NOAA's national mapping framework to the local level by providing data relevant for addressing site-specific management decisions. Although the data require desktop GIS and some GIS technical skills, NOAA staff members are able to help states analyze data to support wetlands assessment.

Geographic Scope: Targeted watershed and other hotspots in the Caribbean, Pacific Islands region, and Monterey Bay, California
Website: www.csc.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/ccaphighres

NOAA Environmental Sensitivity Index Maps

Environmental Sensitivity Index (ESI) maps are designed to provide a concise summary of coastal resources at risk in case of an oil spill or other disaster. They characterize the type of shoreline (armored, vegetated, beach, etc.) and may be useful for resource characterization and assessment. ESI maps are periodically updated on a state-by-state basis, and are generally available in multiple formats (pdf maps, GIS layers, etc.)

Geographic Scope: All coastal states and territories

Website: http://response.restoration.noaa.gov/maps-and-spatial-data/environmental-sensitivity-index-esi-maps.html

NOAA Impervious Surface Analysis Tool

The Impervious Surface Analysis Tool (ISAT), a custom suite of easy-to-use scripts for ArcGIS, is used to calculate the percentage of impervious surface area within user-selected geographic areas, such as watersheds, municipalities, and subdivisions. ISAT uses imperviousness values to categorize areas as having good, fair, or poor water quality. A correlation between an increase in impervious surfaces and a decrease in water quality has been well established, and ISAT users may find the information derived from ISAT helpful in predicting how different management scenarios might impact local water quality. The tool calculates the percent impervious area and total impervious surface area of each selected polygon, categorizes polygons to represent conditions of good, fair, and poor water quality based on calculated imperviousness, and incorporates land cover change scenarios to examine how changes influence impervious surfaces. Although it requires desktop GIS and some GIS technical skills, NOAA staff members are able to help states analyze data to support wetlands assessment.

Geographic Scope: Appropriate geographic scope should be based upon the resolution and complexity of the data. The tool is built on Esri's ArcGIS, so it will only run as fast as allowed within that software.

Website: www.csc.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/tools/isat

NOAA OpenNSPECT Data

OpenNSPECT is the open-source version of the Nonpoint Source Pollution and Erosion Comparison Tool to investigate potential water quality impacts from development, other land uses, and climate change. OpenNSPECT was designed to be broadly applicable. When applied to coastal and noncoastal areas alike, the tool simulates erosion, pollution, and their accumulation from overland flow. The tool provides estimates and maps of surface water runoff volumes, pollutant loads, pollutant concentrations, and total sediment loads, helps users identify areas that might benefit from changes to proposed development strategies, and provides a means to analyze "what if" land use change scenarios. Although it requires desktop GIS and some GIS technical skills, NOAA staff members are available to provide technical assistance.

Geographic Scope: Appropriate geographic scope should be based upon the resolution and complexity of the data. The tool is a plugin for open source MapWindow GIS.

Website: www.csc.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/tools/opennspect

CZMA Performance Measurement System Data

Annual CZMA performance measurement data for coastal community development. Online database can be used to synthesize existing state and territory data reported during the assessment period.

Geographic Scope: All coastal states and territories

Website: www8.nos.noaa.gov/PMD/Login.aspx?ReturnUrl=%2fPMD%2fdefault.aspx

NOAA State of the Coast

The State of the Coast website fosters an increased awareness of the crucial importance of healthy coastal ecosystems to a robust U.S. economy, a safe population, and a sustainable quality of life for coastal residents. The site offers quick facts and more detailed statistics through interactive indicator visualizations. Visualizations focused on coastal population, overall coastal health, shoreline type, and nutrient pollution, and others may help inform the cumulative and secondary impacts assessment.

Geographic Scope: Generally all coastal states and territories but a few viewers may have more limited coverage.

Website: http://stateofthecoast.noaa.gov/

Special Area Management Planning

Section 309 Enhancement Objective: Preparing and implementing special area management plans for important coastal areas. §309(a)(6)

The Coastal Zone Management Act defines a Special Area Management Plan (SAMP) as "a comprehensive plan providing for natural resource protection and reasonable coastal-dependent economic growth containing a detailed and comprehensive statement of policies; standards and criteria to guide public and private uses of lands and waters; and mechanisms for timely implementation in specific geographic areas within the coastal zone. In addition, SAMPs provide for increased specificity in protecting natural resources, reasonable coastal-dependent economic growth, improved protection of life and property in hazardous areas, including those areas likely to be affected by land subsidence, sea level rise, or fluctuating water levels of the Great Lakes, and improved predictability in governmental decision making."

PHASE I (HIGH-LEVEL) ASSESSMENT: *(Must be completed by all states and territories.)*
Purpose: To quickly determine whether the enhancement area is a high priority enhancement objective for the CMP that warrants a more in-depth assessment. The more in-depth assessments of Phase II will help the CMP understand key problems and opportunities that exist for program enhancement and determine the effectiveness of existing management efforts to address those problems.

Resource Characterization:

1. In the table below, identify geographic areas in the coastal zone subject to use conflicts that may be able to be addressed through a special area management plan (SAMP). This can include areas that are already covered by a SAMP but where new issues or conflicts have emerged that are not addressed through the current SAMP.

Geographic Area	Opportunities for New or Updated Special Area Management Plans
	Major conflicts/issues

2. If available, briefly list and summarize the results of any additional state- or territory-specific data or reports on the status and trends of SAMPs since the last assessment.

Management Characterization:

1. Indicate if the approach is employed by the state or territory and if there have been any significant state- or territory-level management changes (positive or negative) that could help prepare and implement SAMPs in the coastal zone.

Management Category	Employed by State or Territory (Y or N)	CMP Provides Assistance to Locals that Employ (Y or N)	Significant Changes Since Last Assessment (Y or N)
SAMP policies, or case law interpreting these			
SAMP plans			

2. For any management categories with significant changes, briefly provide the information below. If this information is provided under another enhancement area or section of the document, please provide a reference to the other section rather than duplicate the information:
    a. Describe the significance of the changes;
    b. Specify if they were 309 or other CZM-driven changes; and
    c. Characterize the outcomes or likely future outcomes of the changes.

Enhancement Area Prioritization:

1. What level of priority is the enhancement area for the coastal management program?

    High _____
    Medium _____
    Low _____

2. Briefly explain the reason for this level of priority. Include input from stakeholder engagement, including the types of stakeholders engaged.

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RESOURCES AND TOOLS:

Below are a few national resources and tools that may be useful in conducting your assessment or developing SAMP *strategies. States likely have other state-specific resources, tools, and data that would be useful as well.*

Davis, Braxton. 2004. "Regional Planning in the U.S. Coastal Zone: A Comparative Analysis of 15 Special Area Plans." *Ocean and Coastal Management*. Volume 47, Pages 79 to 94.
Geographic Scope: National
Website: www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0964569104000225

Imperial, Mark. 1999. "Analyzing Institutional Arrangements for Ecosystem-Based Management: Lessons from the Rhode Island Salt Ponds SAM Plan." *Coastal Management.* Volume 27. Pages 31 to 56.
Geographic Scope: Rhode Island, but lessons broadly applicable
Website: www.ingentaconnect.com/content/tandf/ucmg/1999/00000027/00000001/art00002?crawler=true

Lane Council of Governments. 1992. "Hints on Preparing a Comprehensive Wetland Management Plan." Lane Council of Governments, Lane, Oregon.
Geographic Scope: National
Website: www.rice.edu/wetlands/Reports/R12_1.html

Ocean and Great Lakes Resources

Section 309 Enhancement Objective: Planning for the use of ocean [and Great Lakes] resources. §309(a)(7)

PHASE I (HIGH-LEVEL) ASSESSMENT: *(Must be completed by all states and territories.)*
Purpose: To quickly determine whether the enhancement area is a high priority enhancement objective for the CMP that warrants a more in-depth assessment. The more in-depth assessments of Phase II will help the CMP understand key problems and opportunities that exist for program enhancement and determine the effectiveness of existing management efforts to address those problems.

Resource Characterization:

1. Understanding the ocean and Great Lakes economy can help improve management of the resources it depends on. Using Economics: National Ocean Watch (ENOW),[31] indicate the status of the ocean and Great Lakes economy as of 2010, as well as the change since 2005, in the tables below. Include graphs and figures, as appropriate, to help illustrate the information. Note ENOW data are not available for the territories. The territories can provide alternative data, if available, or a general narrative, to capture the value of their ocean economy.

Status of Ocean and Great Lakes Economy for Coastal Counties (2010)				
	Establishments (# of Establishments)	**Employment** (# of Jobs)	**Wages** (Millions of Dollars)	**GDP** (Millions of Dollars)
Living Resources				
Marine Construction				
Marine Transportation				
Offshore Mineral Extraction				
Tourism & Recreation				
All Ocean Sectors				

Change in Ocean and Great Lakes Economy for Coastal Counties (2005-2010)				
	Establishments (% change)	**Employment** (% change)	**Wages** (% change)	**GDP** (% change)
Living Resources				
Marine Construction				
Marine Transportation				
Offshore Mineral Extraction				
Tourism & Recreation				
All Ocean Sectors				

[31] www.csc.noaa.gov/enow/explorer/. If you select any coastal county for your state, you receive a table comparing county data to state coastal county, regional, and national information. Use the state column for your responses.

2. In the table below, characterize how the threats to and use conflicts over ocean and Great Lakes resources in the state's or territory's coastal zone have changed since the last assessment.

Significant Changes to Ocean and Great Lakes Resources and Uses	
Resource/Use	**Change in the Threat to the Resource or Use Conflict Since Last Assessment** (↑, ↓, –, unkwn)
Resource	
Benthic habitat (including coral reefs)	
Living marine resources (fish, shellfish, marine mammals, birds, etc.)	
Sand/gravel	
Cultural/historic	
Other (please specify)	
Use	
Transportation/navigation	
Offshore development[32]	
Energy production	
Fishing (commercial and recreational)	
Recreation/tourism	
Sand/gravel extraction	
Dredge disposal	
Aquaculture	
Other (please specify)	

3. For the ocean and Great Lakes resources and uses in Table 2 (above) that had an increase in threat to the resource or increased use conflict in the state's or territory's coastal zone since the last assessment, characterize the major contributors to that increase.

Major Contributors to an Increase in Threat or Use Conflict to Ocean and Great Lakes Resources												
Resource	**Major Reasons Contributing to Increased Resource Threat or Use Conflict** (Note All that Apply with "X")											
	Land-based development	Offshore development	Polluted runoff	Invasive species	Fishing (Comm & Rec)	Aquaculture	Recreation	Marine Transportation	Dredging	Sand/Mineral Extraction	Ocean Acidification	Other (Specify)
Example: Living marine resources		*X*	*X*	*X*	*X*	*X*		*X*	*X*			
[Resource or Use from Table 2]												
[Resource or Use from Table 2]												

[32] Offshore development includes underwater cables and pipelines, although any infrastructure specifically associated with the energy industry should be captured under the "energy production" category.

4. If available, briefly list and summarize the results of any additional state- or territory-specific data or reports on the status and trends of ocean and Great Lakes resources or threats to those resources since the last assessment to augment the national data sets.

Management Characterization:

1. Indicate if the approach is employed by the state or territory and if any significant state- or territory-level changes (positive or negative) in the management of ocean and Great Lakes resources have occurred since the last assessment?

Management Category	Employed by State or Territory (Y or N)	CMP Provides Assistance to Locals that Employ (Y or N)	Significant Changes Since Last Assessment (Y or N)
Statutes, regulations, policies, or case law interpreting these			
Regional comprehensive ocean/Great Lakes management plans			
State comprehensive ocean/Great Lakes management plans			
Single-sector management plans			

2. For any management categories with significant changes, briefly provide the information below. If this information is provided under another enhancement area or section of the document, please provide a reference to the other section rather than duplicate the information:
    a. Describe the significance of the changes;
    b. Specify if they were 309 or other CZM-driven changes; and
    c. Characterize the outcomes or likely future outcomes of the changes.

3. Indicate if your state or territory has a comprehensive ocean or Great Lakes management plan.

Comprehensive Ocean/Great Lakes Management Plan	State Plan	Regional Plan
Completed plan (Y/N) (If yes, specify year completed)		
Under development (Y/N)		
Web address (if available)		
Area covered by plan		

Enhancement Area Prioritization:

1. What level of priority is the enhancement area for the coastal management program?

    High _____
    Medium _____
    Low _____

2. Briefly explain the reason for this level of priority. Include input from stakeholder engagement, including the types of stakeholders engaged.

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RESOURCES AND TOOLS:

Below are a few national resources and tools that may be useful in conducting your assessment or developing strategies for ocean and Great Lakes Resources. States likely have other state-specific resources, tools, and data that would be useful as well.

BOEM Environmental Studies Program

The Bureau of Ocean and Energy Management's (BOEM) Environmental Studies Program develops, conducts, and oversees world-class scientific research specifically to inform policy decisions regarding development of Outer Continental Shelf energy and mineral resources. Research covers physical oceanography, atmospheric sciences, biology, protected species, social sciences and economics, submerged cultural resources, and environmental fates and effects.

Geographic Scope: Specific to each study
Website: www.boem.gov/Studies/

MarineCadastre.gov Viewer

This data viewer provides the baseline information needed for ocean planning efforts, particularly those that involve finding the best location for renewable energy projects. Users pick the ocean geography of their choosing and quickly see the applicable jurisdictional boundaries, restricted areas, laws, critical habitat locations, and other important features. With the national viewer, potential conflicts can be identified and avoided early in the planning process, and users can visually analyze and explore geospatial data for marine spatial planning activities and find direct access to authoritative marine cadastral data from federal and state sources.

Geographic Scope: National
Website: www.csc.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/tools/mmc

NOAA Assessment of Existing Information on Atlantic Coastal Fish Habitats

This project reviewed over 500 published sources of information on habitat condition indicators, threats, and conservation actions for U.S. Atlantic coastal waters and watersheds. Results are available via web query tools and a published NOAA technical memo.

Geographic Scope: Atlantic coastal waters, from Maine to Florida
*Websites (*query tools): www8.nos.noaa.gov/bhv/spatbibindex.html; tech memo: http://ccma.nos.noaa.gov/publications/nccostechmemo103.pdf

NOAA Coastal County Snapshots: Ocean Jobs

Provides a snapshot of the economic value of ocean and Great Lakes jobs within a coastal county.

Geographic Scope: Coastal states only. Currently not available for territories.
Website: www.csc.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/tools/snapshots

NOAA Economics: National Ocean Watch Data (ENOW)
The effective management of coastal resources requires an understanding of the ocean and Great Lakes economy. This tool allows users to interact with ENOW data, which describe six economic sectors that depend on the oceans and Great Lakes: living resources; marine construction; marine transportation; offshore mineral resources; ship and boat building; and tourism and recreation. Users can discover which sectors are the largest in various parts of the county, which sectors are growing and declining, and which account for the most jobs, wages, and gross domestic product. They can view up to four counties, states, or regions to compare trends or the makeup of their ocean and Great Lakes economies. The ENOW Explorer's interface is designed to allow users who are familiar with economic data to interact with and view data and trends. The tool provides the highest level of interaction with ENOW data short of downloading the full data set.

Geographic Scope: National and regional
Website: www.csc.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/tools/enow

NOAA Essential Fish Habitat Mapper
The Essential Fish Habitat Mapper is an online tool that displays essential fish habitat, and habitat areas of particular concern, established under provisions in the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act. The tool also includes areas where steps have been taken to minimize the impact that fisheries have on essential fish habitat, including anchoring restrictions, required fishing gear modifications, and bans on certain types of gear. Users can query information from multiple fishery management plans at once to view habitat maps and lists of species for a specific location. The tool displays habitat maps and species lists for specific locations, queries spatial information from multiple fishery management plans at once, and provides links to text descriptions and data inventories, including related fishery management plans, federal regulations, and data and metadata download.

Geographic Scope: National and regional
Website: www.csc.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/tools/efhmapper

OceanData.gov
The National Ocean Council's portal for data, information, and decision tools to support people engaged in regional marine planning for the future use of the ocean, coasts, and Great Lakes.

Geographic Scope: National and regional
Website: http://www.data.gov/ocean/community/ocean

U.S. Marine Protected Areas Mapping Tool
The U.S. Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) mapping tool is an online application designed to help users visualize MPA boundaries and provide access to MPA Inventory data. This mapping tool provides data on over 1,600 MPAs nationwide, offering easy access to spatial boundaries, conservation-based classification data, and site management information. Managers, scientists, and the public will find a detailed picture of the type, abundance, and distribution of MPAs throughout the United States, gaining an increased understanding and technical capacity for ocean resource protection, management, and stewardship. The tool visualizes patterns and characteristics of MPAs throughout the United States and filters the MPA Inventory in various ways to show only certain MPAs with specific attributes.

Geographic Scope: National and regional
Website: www.csc.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/tools/mpaviewer

Energy and Government Facility Siting

Section 309 Enhancement Objective: Adoption of procedures and enforceable policies to help facilitate the siting of energy facilities and Government facilities and energy-related activities and Government activities which may be of greater than local significance. §309(a)(8)33

PHASE I (HIGH-LEVEL) ASSESSMENT: *(Must be completed by all states and territories.)*
Purpose: To quickly determine whether the enhancement area is a high priority enhancement objective for the CMP that warrants a more in-depth assessment. The more in-depth assessments of Phase II will help the CMP understand key problems and opportunities that exist for program enhancement and determine the effectiveness of existing management efforts to address those problems.

Resource Characterization:

1. In the table below, characterize the status and trends of different types of energy facilities and activities in the state's or territory's coastal zone based on best available data. If available, identify the approximate number of facilities by type. The MarineCadastre.gov may be helpful in locating many types of energy facilities in the coastal zone.

Status and Trends in Energy Facilities and Activities in the Coastal Zone				
Type of Energy Facility/Activity	**Exists in CZ**		**Proposed in CZ**	
	(# or Y/N)	Change Since Last Assessment (↑, ↓, –, unkwn)	(# or Y/N)	Change Since Last Assessment (↑, ↓, –, unkwn)
Energy Transport				
Pipelines[34]				
Electrical grid (transmission cables)				
Ports				
Liquid natural gas (LNG)[35]				
Other (please specify)				
Energy Facilities				
Oil and gas				
Coal				
Nuclear[36]				
Wind				
Wave[37]				
Tidal[36]				

[33] CZMA § 309(a)(8) is derived from program approval requirements in CZMA § 306(d)(8), which states:
"The management program provides for adequate consideration of the national interest involved in planning for, and managing the coastal zone, including the siting of facilities such as energy facilities which are of greater than local significance. In the case of energy facilities, the Secretary shall find that the State has given consideration to any applicable national or interstate energy plan or program."
NOAA regulations at 15 C.F.R. § 923.52 further describe what states need to do regarding national interest and consideration of interests that are greater than local interests.
[34] For approved pipelines (1997-present): www.ferc.gov/industries/gas/indus-act/pipelines/approved-projects.asp
[35] For approved FERC jurisdictional LNG import/export terminals: www.ferc.gov/industries/gas/indus-act/lng/exist-term.asp
[36] The Nuclear Regulatory Commission provides a coarse national map of where nuclear power reactors are located as well as a list that reflects there general locations: www.nrc.gov/reactors/operating/map-power-reactors.html
[37] For FERC hydrokinetic projects: www.ferc.gov/industries/hydropower/gen-info/licensing/hydrokinetics.asp

Status and Trends in Energy Facilities and Activities in the Coastal Zone				
Type of Energy Facility/Activity	**Exists in CZ**		**Proposed in CZ**	
	(# or Y/N)	Change Since Last Assessment (↑, ↓, –, unkwn)	(# or Y/N)	Change Since Last Assessment (↑, ↓, –, unkwn)
Current (ocean, lake, river) [36]				
Hydropower				
Ocean thermal energy conversion				
Solar				
Biomass				
Other (please specify)				

2. If available, briefly list and summarize the results of any additional state- or territory-specific information, data, or reports on the status and trends for energy facilities and activities of greater than local significance in the coastal zone since the last assessment.

3. Briefly characterize the existing status and trends for federal government facilities and activities of greater than local significance[38] in the state's coastal zone since the last assessment.

Management Characterization:

1. Indicate if the approach is employed by the state or territory and if significant state- or territory-level changes (positive or negative) that could facilitate or impede energy and government facility siting and activities have occurred since the last assessment.

Management Category	Employed by State or Territory (Y or N)	CMP Provides Assistance to Locals that Employ (Y or N)	Significant Changes Since Last Assessment (Y or N)
Statutes, regulations, policies, or case law interpreting these			
State comprehensive siting plans or procedures			

2. For any management categories with significant changes, briefly provide the information below. If this information is provided under another enhancement area or section of the document, please provide a reference to the other section rather than duplicate the information:
    a. Describe the significance of the changes;
    b. Specify if they were 309 or other CZM-driven changes; and
    c. Characterize the outcomes or likely future outcomes of the changes.

[38] The CMP should make its own assessment of what Government facilities may be considered "greater than local significance" in its coastal zone, but these facilities could include military installations or a significant federal government complex. An individual federal building may not rise to a level worthy of discussion here beyond a very cursory (if any at all) mention).

Enhancement Area Prioritization:

1. What level of priority is the enhancement area for the coastal management program?

   High _____
   Medium _____
   Low _____

2. Briefly explain the reason for this level of priority. Include input from stakeholder engagement, including the types of stakeholders engaged.

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RESOURCES AND TOOLS:

Below are a few national resources and tools that may be useful in conducting your assessment or developing energy and federal government facilities strategies. States likely have other state-specific resources, tools, and data that would be useful as well.

BOEM Environmental Studies Program
The Bureau of Ocean and Energy Management's (BOEM) Environmental Studies Program develops, conducts, and oversees world-class scientific research specifically to inform policy decisions regarding development of Outer Continental Shelf energy and mineral resources. Research covers physical oceanography, atmospheric sciences, biology, protected species, social sciences and economics, submerged cultural resources, and environmental fates and effects.
Geographic Scope: Specific to each study
Website: www.boem.gov/Studies/

U.S. Energy Information Administration
The U.S. Energy Information Administration collects, analyzes, and disseminates independent and impartial energy information to promote sound policy making, efficient markets, and public understanding of energy and its interaction with the economy and the environment. The site includes a wealth of information on energy demand, use, and production (nationally, by region, and by energy sector).
Geographic Scope: National and regional
Website: www.eia.gov

FERC Projects
The Federal Energy and Regulatory Commission (FERC) has authority over electricity, natural gas (including LNG), and hydropower and hydrokinetic projects. The site has information on current and pending projects as well as market demands.
Geographic scope: National
Website: www.ferc.gov/for-citizens/projectsearch/SearchProjects.aspx

GSA Lists of Federally Owned and Leased Facilities
The Government Services Agency (GSA) maintains a national list of all federally owned and leased facilities in each state.
Geographic scope: National
Website: www.iolp.gsa.gov/iolp/NationalMap.asp

MarineCadastre.gov Viewer

This data viewer provides the baseline information needed for ocean planning efforts, particularly those that involve finding the best location for renewable energy projects. Users choose an ocean geography and quickly see the applicable jurisdictional boundaries, restricted areas, laws, critical habitat locations, and other important features. With the national viewer, potential conflicts can be identified and avoided early in the planning process, and users can visually analyze and explore geospatial data for marine spatial planning activities and find direct access to authoritative marine cadastral data from federal and state sources.

Geographic Scope: National

Website: www.csc.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/tools/mmc

NOAA Economics: National Ocean Watch Data (ENOW)

The effective management of coastal resources requires an understanding of the ocean and Great Lakes economy. This tool allows users to interact with ENOW data, which describe six economic sectors that depend on the oceans and Great Lakes: living resources; marine construction; marine transportation; offshore mineral resources; ship and boat building; and tourism and recreation. Users can discover which sectors are the largest in various parts of the county, which sectors are growing and declining, and which account for the most jobs, wages, and gross domestic product. They can view up to four counties, states, or regions to compare trends or the makeup of their ocean and Great Lakes economies. The ENOW Explorer's interface is designed to allow users who are familiar with economic data to interact with and view data and trends. The tool provides the highest level of interaction with ENOW data short of downloading the full data set.

Geographic Scope: National and regional

Website: http://www.csc.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/enow

Aquaculture

Section 309 Enhancement Objective: Adoption of procedures and policies to evaluate and facilitate the siting of public and private aquaculture facilities in the coastal zone, which will enable states to formulate, administer, and implement strategic plans for marine aquaculture. §309(a)(9)

PHASE I (HIGH-LEVEL) ASSESSMENT: *(Must be completed by all states and territories.)*
Purpose: To quickly determine whether the enhancement area is a high priority enhancement objective for the CMP that warrants a more in-depth assessment. The more in-depth assessments of Phase II will help the CMP understand key problems and opportunities that exist for program enhancement and determine the effectiveness of existing management efforts to address those problems.

Resource Characterization:

1. In the table below, characterize the existing status and trends of aquaculture facilities in the state's coastal zone based on the best available data. Your state Sea Grant Program may have information to help with this assessment.[39]

Type of Facility/Activity	Status and Trends of Aquaculture Facilities and Activities		
	# of Facilities[40]	Approximate Economic Value	Change Since Last Assessment (↑, ↓, –, unkwn)

2. If available, briefly list and summarize the results of any additional state- or territory-specific data or reports on the status and trends or potential impacts from aquaculture activities in the coastal zone since the last assessment.

Management Characterization:

1. Indicate if the approach is employed by the state or territory and if there have been any state- or territory-level changes (positive or negative) that could facilitate or impede the siting of public or private aquaculture facilities in the coastal zone.

Management Category	Employed by State or Territory (Y or N)	CMP Provides Assistance to Locals that Employ (Y or N)	Significant Changes Since Last Assessment (Y or N)
Aquaculture comprehensive siting plans or procedures			

[39] While focused on statewide aquaculture data rather than just within the coastal zone, the *Census of Aquaculture* (www.agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/2002/Aquaculture/) may help in developing your aquaculture assessment. The 2002 report, updated in 2005, provides a variety of state-specific aquaculture data for 2005 and 1998 to understand current status and recent trends. The next census is scheduled to come out late 2014 and will provide 2013 data.
[40] Be as specific as possible. For example, if you have specific information of the number of each type of facility or activity, note that. If you only have approximate figures, note "more than" or "approximately" before the number. If information is unknown, note that and use the narrative section below to provide a brief qualitative description based on the best information available.

Other aquaculture statutes, regulations, policies, or case law interpreting these			

2. For any management categories with significant changes, briefly provide the information below. If this information is provided under another enhancement area or section of the document, please provide a reference to the other section rather than duplicate the information:
    a. Describe the significance of the changes;
    b. Specify if they were 309 or other CZM-driven changes; and
    c. Characterize the outcomes or likely future outcomes of the changes.

Enhancement Area Prioritization:

1. What level of priority is the enhancement area for the coastal management program?

    High _____
    Medium _____
    Low _____

2. Briefly explain the reason for this level of priority. Include input from stakeholder engagement, including the types of stakeholders engaged.

****

RESOURCES AND TOOLS:

Below are a few national resources and tools that may be useful in conducting your assessment or developing aquaculture strategies. States likely have other state-specific resources, tools, and data that would be useful as well.

NOAA Office of Aquaculture
The Office of Aquaculture fosters sustainable aquaculture that will create employment and business opportunities in coastal communities; provide safe, sustainable seafood; and complement NOAA's comprehensive strategy for maintaining healthy and productive marine populations, species, and ecosystems and vibrant coastal communities.
Geographic Coverage: National and regional
Website: www.nmfs.noaa.gov/aquaculture/index.htm

USDA Census of Aquaculture
The U.S. Department of Agriculture publishes the Census of Aquaculture. The census provides a variety of state-specific aquaculture data for 2005 and 1998 to understand current status and recent trends. The next census is scheduled to come out late 2014 and will provide 2013 data.
Geographic Coverage: National
Website: www.agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/2002/Aquaculture/

Appendix B: Phase II Assessment Templates

Complete Phase II assessments, using the templates in this section, only for enhancement areas that are identified as high priority for the CMP after the Phase I (high-level) assessments.

Note: Identifying an enhancement area as a high priority does not necessarily mean the CMP would be required to develop a strategy for the enhancement area given other priority enhancement areas and available resources.

Wetlands

In-Depth Resource Characterization:
Purpose: To determine key problems and opportunities to improve the CMP's ability to protect, restore, and enhance wetlands.

1. What are the three most significant existing or emerging physical stressors or threats to wetlands within the coastal zone? Indicate the geographic scope of the stressor, i.e., is it prevalent throughout the coastal zone or specific areas that are most threatened? Stressors can be development/fill; hydrological alteration/channelization; erosion; pollution; invasive species; freshwater input; sea level rise/Great Lake level change; or other (please specify). When selecting significant stressors, also consider how climate change may exacerbate each stressor.

	Stressor/Threat	**Geographic Scope** (throughout coastal zone or specific areas most threatened)
Stressor 1		
Stressor 2		
Stressor 3		

2. Briefly explain why these are currently the most significant stressors or threats to wetlands within the coastal zone. Cite stakeholder input and/or existing reports or studies to support this assessment.

3. Are there emerging issues of concern but which lack sufficient information to evaluate the level of the potential threat? If so, please list. Include additional lines if needed.

Emerging Issue	**Information Needed**

In-Depth Management Characterization:
Purpose: To determine the effectiveness of management efforts to address identified problems related to the wetlands enhancement objective.

1. For each additional wetland management category below that was not already discussed as part of the Phase I assessment, indicate if the approach is employed by the state or territory and if significant state- or territory-level changes (positive or negative) have occurred since the last assessment.

Management Category	Employed By State or Territory (Y or N)	CMP Provides Assistance to Locals that Employ (Y or N)	Significant Changes Since Last Assessment (Y or N)
Wetland assessment methodologies			
Wetland mapping and GIS			
Watershed or special area management plans addressing wetlands			
Wetland technical assistance, education, and outreach			
Other (please specify)			

2. For management categories with significant changes since the last assessment, briefly provide the information below. If this information is provided under another enhancement area or section of the document, please provide a reference to the other section rather than duplicate the information.
    a. Describe significant changes since the last assessment;
    b. Specify if they were 309 or other CZM-driven changes; and
    c. Characterize the outcomes or likely future outcomes of the changes.

3. Identify and describe the conclusions of any studies that have been done that illustrate the effectiveness of the state's or territory's management efforts in protecting, restoring, and enhancing coastal wetlands since the last assessment. If none, is there any information that you are lacking to assess the effectiveness of the state's or territory's management efforts?

Identification of Priorities:

1. Considering changes in wetlands and wetland management since the last assessment and stakeholder input, identify and briefly describe the top one to three management priorities where there is the greatest opportunity for the CMP to improve its ability to more effectively respond to significant wetlands stressors. *(Approximately 1-3 sentences per management priority.)*

    Management Priority 1: _____

    Description:

    Management Priority 2: _____

    Description:

    Management Priority 3: _____

    Description:

2. Identify and briefly explain priority needs and information gaps the CMP has to help it address the management priorities identified above. The needs and gaps identified here do not need to be limited to those items that will be addressed through a Section 309 strategy but should include any items that will be part of a strategy.

Priority Needs	**Need?** (Y or N)	**Brief Explanation of Need/Gap**
Research		
Mapping/GIS		
Data and information management		
Training/capacity building		
Decision-support tools		
Communication and outreach		
Other (Specify)		

Enhancement Area Strategy Development:

1. Will the CMP develop one or more strategies for this enhancement area?
   Yes _____
   No _____

2. Briefly explain why a strategy will or will not be developed for this enhancement area.

Coastal Hazards

In-Depth Resource Characterization:
Purpose: To determine key problems and opportunities to improve the CMP's ability to prevent or significantly reduce coastal hazard risks by eliminating development and redevelopment in high-hazard areas and managing the effects of potential sea level rise and Great Lakes level change.

1a. **Flooding In-depth** (for all states besides territories): Using data from *NOAA's State of the Coast* "Population in the Floodplain" viewer[41] and summarized by coastal county through NOAA's Coastal County Snapshots for Flood Exposure,[42] indicate how many people at potentially elevated risk were located within the state's coastal floodplain as of 2010. These data only reflect two types of vulnerable populations. You can provide additional or alternative information or use graphs or other visuals to help illustrate or replace the table entirely if better data are available. *Note: National data are not available for territories. Territories can omit this question unless they have similar alternative data or include a brief qualitative narrative description as a substitute.*

2010 Populations in Coastal Counties at Potentially Elevated Risk to Coastal Flooding[43]				
	Under 5 and Over 65 years old		In Poverty	
	# of people	% Under 5/Over 65	# of people	% in Poverty
Inside Floodplain				
Outside Floodplain				

1b. **Flooding In-depth** (for all states besides territories): Using summary data provided for critical facilities, derived from FEMA's HAZUS[44] and displayed by coastal county through NOAA's Coastal County Snapshots for Flood Exposure,[45] indicate how many different establishments (businesses or employers) and critical facilities are located in the FEMA floodplain. You can provide more information or use graphs or other visuals to help illustrate or replace the table entirely if better information is available.

Critical Facilities in the FEMA Floodplain[44]						
	Schools	Police Stations	Fire Stations	Emergency Centers	Medical Facilities	Communication Towers
Inside Floodplain						
Coastal Counties						

2. Based on the characterization of coastal hazard risk, what are the three most significant coastal hazards[46] within the coastal zone? Also indicate the geographic scope of the hazard, i.e., is it prevalent throughout the coastal zone or are specific areas most at risk?

[41] http://stateofthecoast.noaa.gov/pop100yr/welcome.html
[42] http://www.csc.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/tools/snapshots
[43] To obtain exact population numbers for the coastal floodplain, download the excel data file from the State of the Coast's "Population in Floodplain" viewer.
[44] http://www.fema.gov/hazus; can also download data from NOAA STICS http://www.csc.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/stics. Summary data on critical facilities for each coastal state is available on the ftp site.
[45] http://www.csc.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/tools/snapshots
[46] See list of coastal hazards at the beginning of this assessment template.

	Type of Hazard	Geographic Scope (throughout coastal zone or specific areas most threatened)
Hazard 1		
Hazard 2		
Hazard 3		

3. Briefly explain why these are currently the most significant coastal hazards within the coastal zone. Cite stakeholder input and/or existing reports or studies to support this assessment.

4. Are there emerging issues of concern, but which lack sufficient information to evaluate the level of the potential threat? If so, please list. Include additional lines if needed.

Emerging Issue	Information Needed

In-Depth Management Characterization:
Purpose: To determine the effectiveness of management efforts to address identified problems related to the coastal hazards enhancement objective.

1. For each coastal hazard management category below, indicate if the approach is employed by the state or territory and if there has been a significant change since the last assessment.

Management Category	Employed by State/Territory (Y or N)	CMP Provides Assistance to Locals that Employ (Y or N)	Significant Change Since the Last Assessment (Y or N)
Statutes, Regulations, and Policies:			
Shorefront setbacks/no build areas			
Rolling easements			
Repair/rebuilding restrictions			
Hard shoreline protection structure restrictions			
Promotion of alternative shoreline stabilization methodologies (i.e., living shorelines/green infrastructure)			
Repair/replacement of shore protection structure restrictions			
Inlet management			
Protection of important natural resources for hazard mitigation benefits (e.g., dunes, wetlands, barrier islands, coral reefs) (other than setbacks/no build areas)			
Repetitive flood loss policies (e.g., relocation, buyouts)			
Freeboard requirements			
Real estate sales disclosure requirements			
Restrictions on publicly funded infrastructure			
Infrastructure protection (e.g., considering hazards			

in siting and design)			
Other (please specify)			
Management Planning Programs or Initiatives:			
Hazard mitigation plans			
Sea level rise/Great Lake level change or climate change adaptation plans			
Statewide requirement for local post-disaster recovery planning			
Sediment management plans			
Beach nourishment plans			
Special Area Management Plans (that address hazards issues)			
Managed retreat plans			
Other (please specify)			
Research, Mapping, and Education Programs or Initiatives:			
General hazards mapping or modeling			
Sea level rise mapping or modeling			
Hazards monitoring (e.g., erosion rate, shoreline change, high-water marks)			
Hazards education and outreach			
Other (please specify)			

2. Identify and describe the conclusions of any studies that have been done that illustrate the effectiveness of the state's management efforts in addressing coastal hazards since the last assessment. If none, is there any information that you are lacking to assess the effectiveness of the state's management efforts?

Identification of Priorities:

1. Considering changes in coastal hazard risk and coastal hazard management since the last assessment and stakeholder input, identify and briefly describe the top one to three management priorities where there is the greatest opportunity for the CMP to improve its ability to more effectively address the most significant hazard risks. *(Approximately 1-3 sentences per management priority.)*

   Management Priority 1: _____

   Description:

   Management Priority 2: _____

   Description:

   Management Priority 3: _____

   Description:

2. Identify and briefly explain priority needs and information gaps the CMP has for addressing the management priorities identified above. The needs and gaps identified here should not be limited to those items that will be addressed through a Section 309 strategy but should include any items that will be part of a strategy.

Priority Needs	**Need?** (Y or N)	**Brief Explanation of Need/Gap**
Research		
Mapping/GIS/modeling		
Data and information management		
Training/Capacity building		
Decision-support tools		
Communication and outreach		
Other (Specify)		

Enhancement Area Strategy Development:

1. Will the CMP develop one or more strategies for this enhancement area?
   Yes _____
   No _____

2. Briefly explain why a strategy will or will not be developed for this enhancement area.

Public Access

In-Depth Resource Characterization:
Purpose: To determine key problems and opportunities to improve the CMP's ability to increase and enhance public access opportunities to coastal areas.

1. Use the table below to provide additional data on public access availability within the coastal zone not reported in the Phase I assessment.

Public Access Status and Trends			
Type of Access	**Current number**[47]	**Changes or Trends Since Last Assessment**[48] (↑, ↓, –, unkwn)	**Cite data source**
Access sites that are ADA compliant[49]	No. of Sites Percent of Sites		

2. What are the three most significant existing or emerging threats or stressors to creating or maintaining public access within the coastal zone? Indicate the geographic scope of the stressor, i.e., is it prevalent throughout the coastal zone or are specific areas most threatened? Stressors can be private development (including conversion of public facilities to private); non-water-dependent commercial or industrial uses of the waterfront; increased demand; erosion; sea level rise or Great Lakes level change; natural disasters; national security; encroachment on public land; or other (please specify). When selecting significant stressors, also consider how climate change may exacerbate each stressor.

	Stressor/Threat	**Geographic Scope** (throughout coastal zone or specific areas most threatened)
Stressor 1		
Stressor 2		
Stressor 3		

3. Briefly explain why these are currently the most significant stressors or threats to public access within the coastal zone. Cite stakeholder input and/or existing reports or studies to support this assessment.

4. Are there emerging issues of concern, but which lack sufficient information to evaluate the level of the potential threat? If so, please list. Include additional lines if needed.

[47] Be as specific as possible. For example, if you have data on many access sites but know it is not an exhaustive list, note "more than" before the number. If information is unknown, note that and use the narrative section below to provide a brief qualitative description based on the best information available.
[48] If you know specific numbers, please provide. However, if specific numbers are unknown but you know that the general trend was increasing or decreasing or relatively stable/unchanged since the last assessment, note that with a ↑ (increased), ↓ (decreased), – (unchanged). If the trend is completely unknown, simply put "unkwn."
[49] For more information on ADA see www.ada.gov.

Emerging Issue	Information Needed

In-Depth Management Characterization:
Purpose: To determine the effectiveness of management efforts to address identified problems related to the public access enhancement objective.

1. For each additional public access management category below that was not already discussed as part of the Phase I assessment, indicate if the approach is employed by the state or territory and if significant changes (positive or negative) have occurred at the state- or territory-level since the last assessment.

Management Category	Employed by State/Territory (Y or N)	CMP Provides Assistance to Locals that Employ (Y or N)	Significant Changes Since Last Assessment (Y or N)
Comprehensive access management planning			
GIS mapping/database of access sites			
Public access technical assistance, education, and outreach (including access point and interpretive signage, etc.)			
Other (please specify)			

2. For management categories with significant changes since the last assessment, briefly provide the information below. If this information is provided under another enhancement area or section of the document, please provide a reference to the other section rather than duplicate the information.
    a. Describe significant changes since the last assessment;
    b. Specify if they were 309 or other CZM-driven changes; and
    c. Characterize the outcomes or likely future outcomes of the changes.

3. Identify and describe the conclusions of any studies that have been done that illustrate the effectiveness of the state's management efforts in providing public access since the last assessment. If none, is there any information that you are lacking to assess the effectiveness of the state's management efforts?

Identification of Priorities:
1. Considering changes in public access and public access management since the last assessment and stakeholder input, identify and briefly describe the top one to three management priorities where there is the greatest opportunity for the CMP to improve the effectiveness of its management effort to better respond to the most significant public access stressors. *(Approximately 1-3 sentences per management priority.)*

Management Priority 1: _____

Description:

Management Priority 2: _____

Description:

Management Priority 3: _____

Description:

2. Identify and briefly explain priority needs and information gaps the CMP has to help it address the management priorities identified above. The needs and gaps identified here do not need to be limited to those items that will be addressed through a Section 309 strategy but should include any items that will be part of a strategy.

Priority Needs	**Need?** (Y or N)	**Brief Explanation of Need/Gap**
Research		
Mapping/GIS		
Data and information management		
Training/Capacity building		
Decision-support tools		
Communication and outreach		
Other (Specify)		

Enhancement Area Strategy Development:

1. Will the CMP develop one or more strategies for this enhancement area?
   Yes _____
   No _____

2. Briefly explain why a strategy will or will not be developed for this enhancement area.

Marine Debris

In-Depth Resource Characterization:
Purpose: To determine key problems and opportunities to improve the CMP's ability to effectively management marine debris in the coastal zone.

1. What are the three most significant existing or emerging challenges related to marine debris within the coastal zone? Indicate the geographic scope of the challenge, i.e., is it prevalent throughout the coastal zone or are specific areas most threatened? Challenges can be land or ocean-based marine debris reduction (e.g., behavior change to reduce waste, increase recycling, or litter less); catastrophic event related debris; marine debris identification and removal; research and monitoring; education and outreach; or other (please specify). When selecting significant challenges, also consider how climate change may exacerbate each challenge.

	Challenges	**Geographic Scope** (throughout coastal zone or specific areas most threatened)
Challenge 1		
Challenge 2		
Challenge 3		

2. Briefly explain why these are currently the most significant challenges related to marine debris in the coastal zone. Cite stakeholder input and/or existing reports or studies to support this assessment.

3. Are there emerging issues of concern, but which lack sufficient information to evaluate the level of the potential threat? If so, please list. Include additional lines if needed.

Emerging Issue	**Information Needed**

In-Depth Management Characterization:
Purpose: To determine the effectiveness of management efforts to address identified problems related to the marine debris enhancement objective.

1. For each additional marine debris management category below that was not already discussed as part of the Phase I assessment, indicate if the approach is employed by the state or territory and indicate if significant state- or territory-level changes (positive or negative) have occurred since the last assessment.

Management Category	**Employed by State or Territory** (Y or N)	**CMP Provides Assistance to Locals that Employ** (Y or N)	**Significant Changes Since Last Assessment** (Y or N)
Marine debris research, assessment, monitoring			
Marine debris GIS mapping/database			
Marine debris technical assistance,			

education, and outreach			
Marine debris reduction programs (litter control, recycling, etc.)			
Other (please specify)			

2. For management categories with significant changes since the last assessment, briefly provide the information below. If this information is provided under another enhancement area or section of the document, please provide a reference to the other section rather than duplicate the information.
   a) Describe significant changes since the last assessment;
   b) Specify if they were 309 or other CZM-driven changes; and
   c) Characterize the outcomes or likely future outcomes of the changes.

3. Identify and describe the conclusions of any studies that have been done that illustrate the effectiveness of the state's or territory's management efforts to reduce marine debris since the last assessment. If none, is there any information that you are lacking to assess the effectiveness of the state's or territory's management efforts?

Identification of Priorities:

1. Considering changes in marine debris and marine debris management since the last assessment, as well as stakeholder input, identify and briefly describe the top one to three management priorities where there is the greatest opportunity for the CMP to improve the effectiveness of its management effort to better respond to the most significant marine debris challenges. *(Approximately 1-3 sentences per management priority.)*

   Management Priority 1: _____

   Description:

   Management Priority 2: _____

   Description:

   Management Priority 3: _____

   Description:

2. Identify and briefly explain priority needs and information gaps the CMP has to help it address the management priorities identified above. The needs and gaps identified here do not need to be limited to those items that will be addressed through a Section 309 strategy but should include any items that will be part of a strategy.

Priority Needs	Need? (Y or N)	Brief Explanation of Need/Gap
Research		
Mapping/GIS		

Data and information management		
Training/Capacity building		
Decision-support tools		
Communication and outreach		
Other (Specify)		

Enhancement Area Strategy Development:

1. Will the CMP develop one or more strategies for this enhancement area?
   Yes _____
   No _____

2. Briefly explain why a strategy will or will not be developed for this enhancement area.

Cumulative and Secondary Impacts

In-Depth Resource Characterization:
Purpose: To determine key problems and opportunities to improve the CMP's ability to address cumulative and secondary impacts of coastal growth and development.

1. What are the three most significant existing or emerging cumulative and secondary stressors or threats within the coastal zone? Indicate the geographic scope of the stressor, i.e., is it prevalent throughout the coastal zone or are there specific areas that are most threatened? Stressors can be coastal development and impervious surfaces; polluted runoff; agriculture activities; forestry activities; shoreline modification; or other (please specify). Coastal resources and uses can be habitat (wetland or shoreline, etc.); water quality; public access; or other (please specify). When selecting significant stressors, also consider how climate change may exacerbate each stressor.

	Stressor/Threat	**Coastal Resource(s)/Use(s) Most Threatened**	**Geographic Scope** (throughout coastal zone or specific areas most threatened)
Stressor 1			
Stressor 2			
Stressor 3			

2. Briefly explain why these are currently the most significant cumulative and secondary stressors or threats from coastal growth and development within the coastal zone. Cite stakeholder input and/or existing reports or studies to support this assessment.

3. Are there emerging issues of concern, but which lack sufficient information to evaluate the level of the potential threat? If so, please list. Include additional lines if needed.

Emerging Issue	**Information Needed**

In-Depth Management Characterization:
Purpose: To determine the effectiveness of management efforts to address identified problems related to the cumulative and secondary impacts enhancement objective.

1. For each additional cumulative and secondary impact management category below that is not already discussed as part of the Phase I assessment, indicate if the approach is employed by the state or territory and if significant state- or territory-level changes (positive or negative) have occurred since the last assessment.

Management Category	**Employed by State or Territory** (Y or N)	**CMP Provides Assistance to Locals that Employ** (Y or N)	**Significant Changes Since Last Assessment** (Y or N)
Methodologies for determining CSI impacts			
CSI research, assessment,			

monitoring			
CSI GIS mapping/database			
CSI technical assistance, education and outreach			
Other (please specify)			

2. For management categories with significant changes since the last assessment, briefly provide the information below. If this information is provided under another enhancement area or section of the document, please provide a reference to the other section rather than duplicate the information.
    a. Describe significant changes since the last assessment;
    b. Specify if they were 309 or other CZM-driven changes; and
    c. Characterize the outcomes or likely future outcomes of the changes.

3. Identify and describe the conclusions of any studies that have been done that illustrate the effectiveness of the state's or territory's management efforts in addressing cumulative and secondary impacts of development since the last assessment. If none, is there any information that you are lacking to assess the effectiveness of the state and territory's management efforts?

Identification of Priorities:

1. Considering changes in cumulative and secondary impact threats and management since the last assessment and stakeholder input, identify and briefly describe the top one to three management priorities where there is the greatest opportunity for the CMP to improve the effectiveness of its management effort to better assess, consider, and control the most significant threats from cumulative and secondary impacts of coastal growth and development. *(Approximately 1-3 sentences per management priority.)*

    Management Priority 1: _____

    Description:

    Management Priority 2: _____

    Description:

    Management Priority 3: _____

    Description:

2. Identify and briefly explain priority needs and information gaps the CMP has to help it address the management priorities identified above. The needs and gaps identified here do not need to be limited to those items that will be addressed through a Section 309 strategy but should include any items that will be part of a strategy.

Priority Needs	Need? (Y or N)	Brief Explanation of Need/Gap
Research		
Mapping/GIS		
Data and information management		
Training/Capacity building		
Decision-support tools		
Communication and outreach		
Other (Specify)		

Enhancement Area Strategy Development:

1. Will the CMP develop one or more strategies for this enhancement area?
   Yes _____
   No _____

2. Briefly explain why a strategy will or will not be developed for this enhancement area.

Special Area Management Planning

In-Depth Resource Characterization:
Purpose: To determine key problems and opportunities regarding the preparation and implementation of special area management plans for important coastal areas.

1. What are the one to three most significant geographic areas facing existing or emerging challenges that would benefit from a new or revised special area management plan (SAMP) or better implementation of an existing SAMP? For example, are there areas where existing management approaches are not working and could be improved by better coordination across multiple levels of government? What challenges are these areas facing? Challenges can be a need for enhanced natural resource protection; use conflicts; coordinating regulatory processes or review; additional data or information needs; education and outreach regarding SAMP policies; or other (please specify). When selecting significant challenges, also consider how climate change may exacerbate each challenge.

	Geographic Scope (within an existing SAMP area (specify SAMP) or within new geographic area (describe new area))	**Challenges**
Geographic Area 1		
Geographic Area 2		
Geographic Area 3		

2. Briefly explain why these are currently the most significant challenges that may require developing a new SAMP, or revising or improving implementation of an existing SAMP. Cite stakeholder input and/or existing reports or studies to support this assessment.

3. Are there emerging issues of concern, but which lack sufficient information to evaluate the level of the potential threat? If so, please list. Include additional lines if needed.

Emerging Issue	**Information Needed**

In-Depth Management Characterization:
Purpose: To determine the effectiveness of management efforts to address identified problems related to the special area management planning enhancement objective.

1. For each additional SAMP management category below that was not already discussed as part of the Phase I assessment, indicate if the approach is employed by the state or territory and if significant state- or territory-level changes (positive or negative) have occurred since the last assessment.

Management Category	Employed by State or Territory (Y or N)	CMP Provides Assistance to Locals that Employ (Y or N)	Significant Changes Since Last Assessment (Y or N)
SAMP research, assessment, monitoring			
SAMP GIS mapping/database			
SAMP technical assistance, education, and outreach			
Other (please specify)			

2. For management categories with significant changes since the last assessment, briefly provide the information below. If this information is provided under another enhancement area or section of the document, please provide a reference to the other section rather than duplicate the information.
    a. Describe significant changes since the last assessment;
    b. Specify if they were 309 or other CZM-driven changes; and
    c. Characterize the outcomes or likely future outcomes of the changes.

3. Identify and describe the conclusions of any studies that have been done that illustrate the effectiveness of the state's or territory's special area management planning efforts since the last assessment. If none, is there any information that you are lacking to assess the effectiveness of the state's or territory's management efforts?

Identification of Priorities:

1. Considering changes with coastal resource protection or coastal use conflicts within defined geographic areas, special area management planning activities since the last assessment, and stakeholder input, identify and briefly describe the top one to three management priorities where there is the greatest opportunity for the CMP to improve their ability to prepare and implement special area management plans to effectively manage important coastal areas. *(Approximately 1-3 sentences per management priority.)*

    Management Priority 1: _____

    Description:

    Management Priority 2: _____

    Description:

    Management Priority 3: _____

    Description:

2. Identify and briefly explain priority needs and information gaps the CMP has to help it address the management priorities identified above. The needs and gaps identified here do not need to be limited to those items that will be addressed through a Section 309 strategy but should include any items that will be part of a strategy.

Priority Needs	**Need?** (Y or N)	**Brief Explanation of Need/Gap**
Research		
Mapping/GIS		
Data and information management		
Training/Capacity building		
Decision-support tools		
Communication and outreach		
Other (Specify)		

Enhancement Area Strategy Development:

1. Will the CMP develop one or more strategies for this enhancement area?
   Yes _____
   No _____

2. Briefly explain why a strategy will or will not be developed for this enhancement area.

Ocean and Great Lakes Resources

In-Depth Resource Characterization:
Purpose: To determine key problems and opportunities to enhance the state CMP to better address cumulative and secondary impacts of coastal growth and development.

1. What are the three most significant existing or emerging stressors or threats to ocean and Great Lakes resources within the coastal zone? Indicate the geographic scope of the stressor, i.e., is it prevalent throughout the coastal zone or are specific areas most threatened? Stressors can be land-based development; offshore development (including pipelines, cables); offshore energy production; polluted runoff; invasive species; fishing (commercial and/or recreational); aquaculture; recreation; marine transportation; dredging; sand or mineral extraction; ocean acidification; or other (please specify). When selecting significant stressors, also consider how climate change may exacerbate each stressor.

	Stressor/Threat	**Geographic Scope** (throughout coastal zone or specific areas most threatened)
Stressor 1		
Stressor 2		
Stressor 3		

2. Briefly explain why these are currently the most significant stressors or threats to ocean and Great Lakes resources within the coastal zone. Cite stakeholder input and/or existing reports or studies to support this assessment.

3. Are there emerging issues of concern, but which lack sufficient information to evaluate the level of the potential threat? If so, please list. Include additional lines if needed.

Emerging Issue	**Information Needed**

In-Depth Management Characterization:
Purpose: To determine the effectiveness of management efforts to address identified problems related to the ocean and Great Lakes resources enhancement objective.

1. For each of the additional ocean and Great Lakes resources management categories below that were not already discussed as part of the Phase I assessment, indicate if the approach is employed by the state or territory and if significant state- or territory-level changes (positive or negative) have occurred since the last assessment.

Management Category	**Employed by State or Territory** (Y or N)	**CMP Provides Assistance to Locals that Employ** (Y or N)	**Significant Changes Since Last Assessment** (Y or N)
Ocean and Great Lakes research, assessment, monitoring			
Ocean and Great Lakes GIS			

mapping/database			
Ocean and Great Lakes technical assistance, education, and outreach			
Other (please specify)			

2. For management categories with significant changes since the last assessment, briefly provide the information below. If this information is provided under another enhancement area or section of the document, please provide a reference to the other section rather than duplicate the information.
    a. Describe significant changes since the last assessment;
    b. Specify if they were 309 or other CZM-driven changes; and
    c. Characterize the outcomes or likely future outcomes of the changes.

3. Identify and describe the conclusions of any studies that have been done that illustrate the effectiveness of the state's or territory's management efforts in planning for the use of ocean and Great Lakes resources since the last assessment. If none, is there any information that you are lacking to assess the effectiveness of the state's or territory's management efforts?

Identification of Priorities:

1. Considering changes in threats to ocean and Great Lakes resources and management since the last assessment and stakeholder input, identify and briefly describe the top one to three management priorities where there is the greatest opportunity for the CMP to improve its ability to effectively plan for the use of ocean and Great Lakes resources. *(Approximately 1-3 sentences per management priority.)*

    Management Priority 1: _____

    Description:

    Management Priority 2: _____

    Description:

    Management Priority 3: _____

    Description:

2. Identify and briefly explain priority needs and information gaps the CMP has to help it address the management priorities identified above. The needs and gaps identified here do not need to be limited to those items that will be addressed through a Section 309 strategy but should include any items that will be part of a strategy.

Priority Needs	Need? (Y or N)	Brief Explanation of Need/Gap
Research		
Mapping/GIS		
Data and information management		
Training/Capacity building		
Decision-support tools		
Communication and outreach		
Other (Specify)		

Enhancement Area Strategy Development:

1. Will the CMP develop one or more strategies for this enhancement area?
   Yes _____
   No _____

2. Briefly explain why a strategy will or will not be developed for this enhancement area.

Energy and Government Facility Siting

In-Depth Resource Characterization:
Purpose: To determine key problems and opportunities relating to the siting of energy and government facility siting and activities that may be of greater than local significance.

1. What are the three most significant existing or emerging challenges to facilitating energy and government facility siting and activities within the coastal zone? Indicate the geographic scope of the challenge, i.e., is it prevalent throughout the coastal zone or are specific areas most threatened? Challenges can be conflicting uses; coastal resource impacts; coordinating regulatory processes or review; insufficient data; natural disasters; national security; or other (please specify). When selecting significant challenges, also consider how climate change may exacerbate each challenge.

	Challenges	**Geographic Scope** (throughout coastal zone or specific areas most threatened)
Challenge 1		
Challenge 2		
Challenge 3		

2. Briefly explain why these are currently the most significant challenges to facilitating energy and government facility siting and activities within the coastal zone. Cite stakeholder input and/or existing reports or studies to support this assessment.

3. Are there emerging issues of concern, but which lack sufficient information to evaluate the level of the potential threat? If so, please list. Include additional lines if needed.

Emerging Issue	**Information Needed**

In-Depth Management Characterization:
Purpose: To determine the effectiveness of management efforts to address identified problems related to the energy and Government facilities enhancement objective.

1. For each additional energy and government facilities management category below that was not already discussed as part of the Phase I assessment, indicate if the approach is employed by the state or territory and if significant state- or territory-level changes (positive or negative) have occurred since the last assessment.

Management Category	**Employed by State or Territory** (Y or N)	**CMP Provides Assistance to Locals that Employ** (Y or N)	**Significant Changes Since Last Assessment** (Y or N)
Energy and government facility/activity research, assessment, monitoring			
Energy and government facility/activity GIS mapping/database			

Energy and government facility siting technical assistance, education, and outreach			
Other (please specify)			

2. For management categories with significant changes since the last assessment, briefly provide the information below. If this information is provided under another enhancement area or section of the document, please provide a reference to the other section rather than duplicate the information.
    a. Describe significant changes since the last assessment;
    b. Specify if they were 309 or other CZM-driven changes; and
    c. Characterize the outcomes or likely future outcomes of the changes.

3. Identify and describe the conclusions of any studies that have been done that illustrate the effectiveness of the state's or territory's management efforts in facilitating energy and government facility siting and activities since the last assessment. If none, is there any information that you are lacking to assess the effectiveness of the state's or territory's management efforts?

Identification of Priorities:

1. Considering changes in energy and government facility siting and activities, the management of these facilities and activities since the last assessment, and stakeholder input, identify and briefly describe the top one to three management priorities where there is the greatest opportunity for the CMP to improve its ability to facilitate the siting of energy and government facilities and activities to address the most significant energy and government facility siting and activity challenges identified. *(Approximately 1-3 sentences per management priority.)*

    Management Priority 1: _____

    Description:

    Management Priority 2: _____

    Description:

    Management Priority 3: _____

    Description:

2. Identify and briefly explain priority needs and information gaps the CMP has to help it address the management priorities identified above. The needs and gaps identified here do not need to be limited to those items that will be addressed through a Section 309 strategy but should include any items that will be part of a strategy.

Priority Needs	Need? (Y or N)	Brief Explanation of Need/Gap
Research		
Mapping/GIS		
data and information management		
Training/Capacity building		
Decision-support tools		
Communication and outreach		
Other (Specify)		

Enhancement Area Strategy Development:

1. Will the CMP develop one or more strategies for this enhancement area?
   Yes _____
   No _____

2. Briefly explain why a strategy will or will not be developed for this enhancement area.

Aquaculture

In-Depth Resource Characterization:
Purpose: To determine key problems and opportunities for facilitating the siting of aquaculture facilities in the coastal zone.

1. What are the three most significant existing or emerging challenges to facilitating the siting of aquaculture facilities within the coastal zone? Indicate the geographic scope of the challenge, i.e., is it prevalent throughout the coastal zone or are specific areas most threatened? Challenges can be conflicting uses; coastal resource impacts; coordinating regulatory processes or review; insufficient data; natural disasters; or other (please specify). When selecting significant challenges, also consider how climate change may exacerbate each challenge.

	Challenges	**Geographic Scope** (throughout coastal zone or specific areas most threatened)
Challenge 1		
Challenge 2		
Challenge 3		

2. Briefly explain why these are currently the most significant challenges to facilitating the siting of aquaculture facilities in the coastal zone. Cite stakeholder input and/or existing reports or studies to support this assessment.

3. Are there emerging issues of concern, but which lack sufficient information to evaluate the level of the potential threat? If so, please list. Include additional lines if needed.

Emerging Issue	**Information Needed**

In-Depth Management Characterization:
Purpose: To determine the effectiveness of management efforts to address identified problems related to the aquaculture enhancement objective.

1. For each additional aquaculture management category below that was not already discussed as part of the Phase I assessment, indicate if it is employed by the state and if significant state- or territory-level changes (positive or negative) have occurred since the last assessment.

Management Category	**Employed by the State** (Y or N)	**CMP Provides Assistance to Locals that Employ** (Y or N)	**Significant Changes Since Last Assessment** (Y or N)
Aquaculture research, assessment, monitoring			
Aquaculture GIS mapping/database			
Aquaculture technical assistance, education, and outreach			
Other (please specify)			

2. For management categories with significant changes since the last assessment, briefly provide the information below. If this information is provided under another enhancement area or section of the document, please provide a reference to the other section rather than duplicate the information.
    a. Describe significant changes since the last assessment;
    b. Specify if they were 309 or other CZM-driven changes; and
    c. Characterize the outcomes or likely future outcomes of the changes.

3. Identify and describe the conclusions of any studies that have been done that illustrate the effectiveness of the state's or territory's management efforts to facilitate the siting of aquaculture facilities since the last assessment. If none, is there any information that you are lacking to assess the effectiveness of the state's or territory's management efforts?

Identification of Priorities:

1. Considering changes in aquaculture activities, the management of these activities since the last assessment, and stakeholder input, identify and briefly describe the top one to three management priorities where there is the greatest opportunity for the CMP to improve the effectiveness of its management effort to better respond to the most significant aquaculture challenges. *(Approximately 1-3 sentences per management priority.)*

    Management Priority 1: _____

    Description:

    Management Priority 2: _____

    Description:

    Management Priority 3: _____

    Description:

2. Identify and briefly explain priority needs and information gaps the CMP has to help it address the management priorities identified above. The needs and gaps identified here do not need to be limited to those items that will be addressed through a Section 309 strategy but should include any items that will be part of a strategy.

Priority Needs	**Need?** (Y or N)	**Brief Explanation of Need/Gap**
Research		
Mapping/GIS		
Data and information management		
Training/Capacity building		

Decision-support tools		
Communication and outreach		
Other (Specify)		

Enhancement Area Strategy Development:

1. Will the CMP develop one or more strategies for this enhancement area?
   Yes _____
   No _____

2. Briefly explain why a strategy will or will not be developed for this enhancement area.

Appendix C: Strategy Template

[Strategy Title]

I. Issue Area(s)

The proposed strategy or implementation activities will support the following high-priority enhancement areas *(check all that apply)*:

- ☐ Aquaculture
- ☐ Energy & Government Facility Siting
- ☐ Coastal Hazards
- ☐ Ocean/Great Lakes Resources
- ☐ Special Area Management Planning
- ☐ Cumulative and Secondary Impacts
- ☐ Wetlands
- ☐ Marine Debris
- ☐ Public Access

II. Strategy Description

A. The proposed strategy will lead to, or implement, the following types of program changes *(check all that apply):*

- ☐ A change to coastal zone boundaries;
- ☐ New or revised authorities, including statutes, regulations, enforceable policies, administrative decisions, executive orders, and memoranda of agreement/understanding;
- ☐ New or revised local coastal programs and implementing ordinances;
- ☐ New or revised coastal land acquisition, management, and restoration programs;
- ☐ New or revised special area management plans (SAMP) or plans for areas of particular concern (APC) including enforceable policies and other necessary implementation mechanisms or criteria and procedures for designating and managing APCs; and,
- ☐ New or revised guidelines, procedures, and policy documents which are formally adopted by a state or territory and provide specific interpretations of enforceable CZM program policies to applicants, local government, and other agencies that will result in meaningful improvements in coastal resource management.

B. ***Strategy Goal:*** _____.

State the goal of the strategy for the five-year assessment period. The goal should be the specific program change to be achieved or be a statement describing the results of the project with the expectation that achieving the goal would eventually lead to a program change. For strategies that implement an existing program change, the goal should be a specific implementation milestone. For example, work with three communities to develop revised draft comprehensive plans that consider future sea level rise or, based on research and policy analysis, present proposed legislation on wetland buffers to state legislature or consideration. Rather than a lofty statement, the goal should be achievable within the time frame of the strategy.

C. Describe the proposed strategy and how the strategy will lead to and/or implement the program changes selected above. If the strategy will only involve implementation activities, briefly describe the program change that has already been adopted, and how the proposed activities will further that program change. (Note that implementation strategies are not to exceed two years.)

III. Needs and Gaps Addressed

Identify what priority needs and gaps the strategy addresses and explain why the proposed program change or implementation activities are the most appropriate means to address the

priority needs and gaps. This discussion should reference the key findings of the assessment and explain how the strategy addresses those findings.

IV. Benefits to Coastal Management

Discuss the anticipated effect of the strategy, including the scope and value of the strategy, in advancing improvements in the CMP and coastal management, in general.

V. Likelihood of Success

Discuss the likelihood of attaining the strategy goal and program change (if not part of the strategy goal) during the five-year assessment cycle or at a later date. Address the nature and degree of support for pursuing the strategy and the proposed program change and the specific actions the state or territory will undertake to maintain or build future support for achieving and implementing the program change, including education and outreach activities.

VI. Strategy Work Plan

Using the template below, provide a general work plan that includes the major steps that will lead toward or achieve a program change or implement a previously achieved program change. If the state intends to fund implementation activities for the proposed program change, describe those in the plan as well. The plan should identify a schedule for completing the strategy and include major projected milestones (key products, deliverables, activities, and decisions) and budget estimates. If an activity will span two or more years, it can be combined into one entry (i.e., Years 2-3 rather than Year 2 and then Year 3). While the annual milestones are a useful guide to ensure the strategy remains on track, OCRM recognizes that they may change somewhat over the course of the five-year strategy unforeseen circumstances. The same holds true for the annual budget estimates. Further detailing and adjustment of annual activities, milestones, and budgets will be determined through the annual cooperative agreement negotiation process.

Strategy Goal:
Total Years:
Total Budget:

Year(s):
Description of activities:
Major Milestone(s):
Budget:

Year(s):
Description of activities:
Major Milestone(s):
Budget:

Continue to repeat the above template as needed.

VII. Fiscal and Technical Needs

A. Fiscal Needs: If 309 funding is not sufficient to carry out the proposed strategy, identify additional funding needs. Provide a brief description of what efforts the CMP has made, if any, to secure additional state funds from the legislature and/or from other sources to support this strategy.

B. Technical Needs: If the state does not possess the technical knowledge, skills, or equipment to carry out all or part of the proposed strategy, identify these needs. Provide a brief description of what efforts the CMP has made, if any, to obtain the trained personnel or equipment needed (for example, through agreements with other state agencies).

VIII. Projects of Special Merit (Optional)

If desired, briefly state what projects of special merit the CMP may wish to pursue to augment this strategy. Any activities that are necessary to achieve the program change or that the state intends to support with baseline funding should be included in the strategy above. The information in this section will not be used to evaluate or rank projects of special merit and is simply meant to give CMPs the option to provide additional information if they choose. Project descriptions should be kept very brief (e.g., undertake benthic mapping to provide additional data for ocean management planning). Do not provide detailed project descriptions that would be needed for the funding competition.

5-Year Budget Summary by Strategy

At the end of the strategy section, please include the following budget table summarizing your anticipated Section 309 expenses by strategy for each year.

Strategy Title	**Year 1 Funding**	**Year 2 Funding**	**Year 3 Funding**	**Year 4 Funding**	**Year 5 Funding**	**Total Funding**
Total Funding						

Appendix D: Types of Program Changes

Examples of some types of program changes that would be appropriate to aim for as the ultimate goal of a Section 309 strategy are provided below. This is not an exhaustive list. There are likely many suitable program changes not listed here, but hopefully the examples provided here spark ideas.

Wetlands

Legislative Objective: *Protection, restoration, or enhancement of existing coastal wetlands base or creation of new coastal wetlands.§309(a)(1)*

Programmatic Objectives:

1. ***Develop or improve regulatory programs to protect and preserve existing wetland acreage and function from direct, indirect, and cumulative adverse impacts.***

   Examples include:
   - Develop or enhance sequenced mitigation decision-making policies which strive to first avoid wetland impacts, then minimize those impacts, and finally, properly mitigate any impacts that cannot be avoided or minimized.
   - Incorporate a practical alternatives analysis or cumulative and secondary impacts analysis into the regulatory review process for projects impacting wetlands.
   - Develop or enhance a comprehensive wetland mitigation policy and program.
   - Develop or enhance enforcement, surveillance, or monitoring programs for wetland permits to measure gains and losses of wetlands acreage and function.
   - Develop or enhance policies that require siting development away from wetlands or other critical areas where development is likely to lead to indirect impacts to wetlands (e.g., creating of vegetated buffer or setback policies).
   - Develop or enhance a memorandum of understanding or other formal agreement between other state agencies, federal or local governments to create a more streamlined and coordinated wetland permit application and review process.

2. ***Develop or improve programs and policies to protect and restore wetland function.***

   Examples include:
   - Develop or enhance public wetland restoration programs to restore degraded wetlands and areas that were previously wetlands. Programs could include the following elements:
     - Identify degraded wetlands sites,
     - Establish and implement best practices for wetland restoration and technical assistance programs,
     - Identify sites were restoration has the greatest likelihood of success considering climate change and other factors,
     - Identify permanent funding sources to support restoration activities such as through a state bond fund or public-private partnership, and
     - Establish programs to monitor restoration sites.
   - Establish fee simple or less than fee simple wetlands acquisition programs.

- Develop or update wetland restoration or acquisition plans that are formally adopted by the state to identify priority sites for wetland restoration or acquisition.
- Develop or enhance policies to:
    - Promote wetlands restoration and acquisition in areas that are likely to achieve the greatest nonpoint source pollution reduction benefits,
    - Promote wetlands restoration and acquisition in areas that are likely to provide greatest climate change adaptation benefits (e.g., where wetlands have room to migrate inland as sea levels rise or provide greatest protection from storm surge and flooding),
    - Provide incentives to landowners to sell or donate wetlands to states or local government (e.g., conservation easement tax-incentive programs), or
    - Provide disincentives to development in or near wetlands through restricted capital expenditures, taxes, etc.

Coastal Hazards

Legislative Objective: *Preventing or significantly reducing threats to life and destruction of property by eliminating development and redevelopment in high-hazard areas, managing development in other hazard areas, and anticipating and managing the effects of potential sea level rise and Great Lakes level rise [or change].§309(a)(2)*

Programmatic Objectives:

1. ***Direct future public and private development and redevelopment away from hazardous areas, including the high-hazard areas delineated as FEMA v-zones and areas vulnerable to inundation from sea level rise.***

   Examples include:
   - Develop or enhance policies that eliminate development and redevelopment in high-hazard areas and restrict development in other hazardous areas, such as:
       - Prohibit new development and redevelopment in high-hazard areas.
       - Establish or update shoreline-setback lines based on annual erosion rates.
       - Require that future sea level and other climate-related changes and impacts be considered when siting structures and infrastructure. Restrict the use of public funds for infrastructure or other projects that would allow or encourage development in hazardous areas.
       - Revise state or local building codes to require structures be designed to withstand higher winds or more frequent/higher flooding (e.g., require freeboard, require V Zone standards in Coastal A Zones).
   - Develop or enhance programs that eliminate development and redevelopment in high-hazard areas and restrict development in other hazardous areas, such as:
       - Develop land acquisition programs to acquire high-risk parcels.
       - Develop relocation assistance and buy-out programs.
       - Develop transfer or purchase of development rights programs to promote lower development densities in hazardous areas.

2. ***Preserve and restore the protective functions of natural shoreline features such as beaches, dunes, and wetlands.***

Examples Include:

- Develop or enhance policies to minimize the degradation of protective functions of natural shoreline features, such as:
  - Restrict or prevent the use of hard erosion control structures, such as sea walls and bulkheads that may impact natural shoreline features.
  - Require building setbacks from beaches, dunes, wetlands, and other protective features.

- Develop or enhance policies and permitting processes to facilitate the use of green infrastructure, such as living shorelines, where appropriate, to provide protective functions and other habitat values.
- Develop or enhance programs or plans to preserve and restore the protective functions of natural shorelines, such as:
  - Enhance land acquisition or restoration programs to prioritize lands for acquisition or restoration that would provide greatest hazards protection.
  - Develop a statewide beach renourishment plan, including long-term funding mechanisms and methods, to establish priority projects.
  - Develop a statewide beach monitoring program and use data to identify and prioritize beaches in need of erosion control efforts.

3. ***Prevent or minimize threats to existing populations, property, and infrastructure from both episodic and chronic coastal hazards.***

Examples Include:

- Develop or update hazard mitigation plans.
- Develop pre-disaster recovery plans to identify how to strategically rebuild after a storm.
- Develop climate change adaptation plans that include conducting vulnerability assessments and identifying actions to minimize risks or incorporate adaptation into other plans, such as hazard mitigation and natural resource protection plans.
- Revise land use plans and other management plans to consider climate change and sea and lake-level change.
- Adopt managed retreat policies or plans.
- Develop a cost-share or low-interest loan program to help retrofit buildings to improve their hazard resiliency.
- Establish a grants program to support local risk reduction efforts.
- Establish a technical assistance program to support local risk reduction efforts.

Public Access

Legislative Objective: *Attaining increased opportunities for public access, taking into account current and future public access needs to coastal areas of recreational, historical, aesthetic, ecological, or cultural value. §306(a)(3)*

Programmatic Objectives:

1. ***Improve public access through regulatory, statutory, legal, and financial mechanisms.***

   Examples Include:

   - Develop and revise state and local statutes and regulations to better provide public access, including ensuring or enhancing public access through permit conditions.
   - Support local governments in revising local zoning ordinances to provide for additional public access.
   - Develop legal strategies based on the public trust doctrine and other public interest doctrines to protect and enhance opportunities for public access, such as establishing a rights-of-way program to ensure established public rights-of-way are maintained and used as public access sites.
   - Create a long-term funding mechanism to support public access creation, improvement, and maintenance projects, such as through a specialized license plate fee, special assessments, bond initiatives, or other mechanisms.
   - Develop or enhance programs to encourage landowners to dedicate property and easements for public access.

2. ***Provide a strategic approach to providing adequate public access to coastal areas.***

   Examples Include:

   - Integrate public access opportunities into land use plans and waterfront redevelopment plans.
   - Develop or enhance a coastal Public Access Management Plan which provides public access to all users of coastal areas of recreational, historical, aesthetic, ecological, and cultural value. The plan should have adequate implementation mechanisms and could include sections that:
     - Develop or update public access inventory, including maps of and guide to existing and potential public access sites.
     - Assess current and future demand for public access.
     - Identify site selection and design criteria, management, and maintenance issues for each type of public access.
     - Incorporate pertinent sections of the State Comprehensive outdoor Recreation Plan into the Coastal Public Access Management Plan.
     - Update or designate public access sites as areas of particular concern, areas for preservation or enhancement, or special management areas.
     - Ensure that signage is provided for all public access sites.
     - Ensure that all users of the coast, including handicapped individuals and all socio-economic classes, are afforded the same public access opportunities.
     - Increase community support and cooperation through public education and involvement.
     - Incorporate existing public access policies.

Marine Debris

Legislative Objective: *Reduce marine debris entering the Nation's coastal and ocean environment by managing uses and activities that contribute to the entry of such debris. §309(a)4*

Programmatic Objective:

1. ***Develop or revise programs, policies, and plans to reduce the amount of marine debris in the coastal zone.***

   Examples Include:
   - Develop or enhance state and local programs that require recycling and reduce littering and wasteful packaging in the coastal zone.
   - Establish state and local regulations consistent with the Marine Plastic Pollution Research and Control Act of 1987 and develop enforcement strategies and programs.
   - Incorporate marine debris concerns into harbor, port, marina, and coastal solid waste management plans.

Cumulative and Secondary Impacts

Legislative Objective: *Development and adoption of procedures to assess, consider, and control cumulative and secondary impacts of coastal growth and development, including the collective effect on various individual uses or activities on coastal resources, such as coastal wetlands and fishery resources, coastal access, or other issues. §309(a)(5)*

Programmatic Objectives:

1. ***Develop or revise procedures and policies to minimize cumulative and secondary impacts of coastal growth and development.***

   Examples Include:
   - Establish or improve coastal planning processes to address the cumulative and secondary impacts of future growth, for example, by identifying areas of rapid growth which contain sensitive coastal resources or implement coastal uses, assessing anticipated cumulative and secondary impacts, and establishing appropriate land use controls and mitigation measures to protect valuable coastal resources and uses.
   - Establish or improve procedures for the consideration of cumulative and secondary effects in project and permit review decisions and infrastructure and land acquisition programs.
   - Develop defensible methodologies to assess cumulative and secondary impacts, such as visual impact assessments, to use in planning and permitting decisions.
   - Establish impervious surface or building density limits for sensitive areas.
   - Develop management plans or special area management plans that take a comprehensive look at cumulative and secondary impacts within a specific management area and identify actions and policies to minimize impacts.
   - Establish programs or policies to support implementation of the state's Coastal Nonpoint Program, such as regular inspection programs for existing onsite disposal systems.

Special Area Management Planning

Legislative Objective: *Preparing and implementing special area management plans for important coastal areas. §309(a)(6)*

Programmatic Objective:

1. ***Develop or enhance special area management plans (SAMPs) for identified coastal areas subject to use conflicts. The following criteria can be used to help identify where SAMPs may be appropriate:***
    - The need for more geographically specific policies.
    - The area includes significant coastal resources that are being severely affected by cumulative or secondary impacts from coastal growth.
    - There are multiple local, state, and federal authorities that necessitate effective coordination and cooperation to compressively address coastal development and use issues on an ecosystem basis.
    - There is a history of long-standing disputes between local, state, or federal agencies over certain coastal resources which have resulted in protracted negotiations over the acceptability of proposed uses.
    - There is strong commitment at all levels of government to enter into a collaborative planning process to produce definitive regulatory products.
    - A strong state or regional entity exists which is willing and able to sponsor the planning program.

    Examples Include:
    - Develop a SAMP to establish policies to protect cultural, historic, and aesthetic resources within a specific embayment, such as developing specific standards for residential docks and other uses within the embayment and riparian buffer requirements.
    - Develop a SAMP to revitalize an urban waterfront area.
    - Develop a SAMP to comprehensively protect habitat and water quality while promoting sustainable aquaculture and eco-tourism within a particular watershed.
    - Update an existing SAMP to address new or emerging issues within the SAMP management area, such as sea level rise, invasive species, or increased development.

Ocean and Great Lakes Resources

Legislative Objective: *Planning for the use of ocean resources*. §309(a)(7)

Programmatic Objective:

1. ***Develop and enhance comprehensive or sector-specific ocean resource management plans, policies, and programs, to balance development and protection of ocean resources, coordinate existing authorities, and minimize use conflicts.***

    Examples Include:
    - Develop or update comprehensive state or regional ocean management plans and policies.
    - Develop invasive specifies management plans and policies.

- Develop new submerged lands leasing programs to assess a fee for the use of public lands for private purposes.
- Work with federal and state agencies to develop a dredge material disposal plan for the state or a specific region.

Energy and Government Facility Siting

Legislative Objective: *Adoption of procedures and enforceable policies to help facilitate the siting of energy facilities and Government facilities and energy-related activities and government activities which may be of greater than local significance. §309(a)(8)*

Programmatic Objectives:

1. ***Develop and improve procedures, policies, and standards to facilitate the siting of energy and Government facilities and related activities.***

   Examples Include:
   - Develop MOUs or MOAs to coordinate and streamline regulatory review programs and procedures for energy or Government facility siting and related activities across different levels of government and government agencies.
   - Coordinate with federal agencies to use administrative efficiencies in NOAA's federal consistency regulations to facilitate and streamline federal consistency reviews. These administrative efficiencies could include:
     - Creating thresholds for when a federal action would be subject to state CZMA review;
     - Using a "general consistency determination" that would cover multiple occurrences of a federal action, or
     - Eliminating certain federal actions from consistency reviews (beneficial coastal effects, de minimis coastal effects).
   - Develop or revise effects-based enforceable policies that address new information on the effects from new or emerging energy technologies.
   - Update federal consistency lists to refine which federal actions the coastal management program would like to review or develop a geographic location description for specific federal actions occurring outside of the state's coastal zone, including interstate areas.

2. ***Develop or enhance long-term planning processes or programs to consider the needs of energy and Government facilities and activities of greater-than-local significance.***

   Examples Include:
   - Develop new or revised existing land use or ocean plans to include policies and standards to facilitate the siting of energy and Government facilities while protecting coastal resources and other coastal uses.
   - Develop long-term monitoring programs, including the creation of a finance mechanism, to assess long-term impacts of energy facility siting or Government uses in the coastal zone to inform future planning and policy decisions.

Aquaculture

Legislative Objective: *Adoption of procedures and policies to evaluate and facilitate the siting of public and private aquaculture facilities in the coastal zone, which will enable States to formulate, administer, and implement strategic plans for marine aquaculture. §309(a)(9)*

Programmatic Objective:

1. ***Develop and improve procedures, policies, and standards for aquaculture in the coastal zone.***

   Examples include:
   - Create new policies and standards for the siting and design of aquaculture facilities, such as co-locating aquaculture with other coastal uses, such as offshore energy facilities.
   - Revise the aquaculture permitting review process to streamline and improve coordination among federal, local, and state authorities.

2. ***Develop or enhance planning processes to promote aquaculture and balance aquaculture activities with other uses.***

   Examples include:
   - Update land use, ocean management, or other plans, as appropriate, to identify priority areas for aquaculture activities.
   - Assess the vulnerability of shellfish aquaculture to the impacts of climate change, such as ocean acidification, and develop a strategic approach and recommendations to improve the resiliency of the industry.

Appendix E: Example Program Changes

Introduction

This appendix contains examples of program changes from previous Section 309 assessment cycles. The examples demonstrate eligible activities coming together into comprehensive strategies that are designed to lead to program changes or implement already-achieved program changes. The example program changes listed here do not include complete strategies or work plans. Please refer to the Section 309 program guidance and Appendix B for detailed guidance on development, organization, and format of the strategy.

Status and Trends of Inland Wetlands and Aquatic Habitats

Program Change Categories:

- New or revised coastal land acquisition, management, and restoration programs; and
- New or revised guidelines, procedures, and policy documents which are formally adopted by a state or territory and provide specific interpretations of enforceable coastal management program policies to applicants, local government, and other agencies that will result in meaningful improvements in coastal resource management.

This project builds upon an ongoing, coast-wide effort to study the status and trends of wetlands and aquatic habitats on barrier islands by extending that effort to inland environments on the Texas coast. Inland wetland status and trends data are of particular importance since palustrine or freshwater wetlands are no longer protected by regulations under the CWA. The loss of regulatory protection for these wetlands highlights the need to provide up-to-date information to local, state, and federal restoration and acquisition programs to ensure adequate protection for the resource. This project will provide regional characterizations for inland wetlands that will inform individual program priorities and/or strategies for restoration and acquisition.

Data from this strategy will be used to:

- Update the following required elements of the Texas CELCP plan: a map or description of the geographic extent of coastal and estuarine areas within the state; identification of “project areas” that represent the state’s priority areas for conservation; and a description of existing plans, or elements thereof, that are incorporated into the plan;
- Assess the relative merit of these types of projects nominated for The Coastal Impacts Assistance Program (CIAP) funding over the course of its implementation;
- Prioritize CMP grant program projects proposed in areas of identified need or as specific requests for proposals;
- Update to the Texas Coastwide Erosion Response and Assessment (CEPRA) Program Plan and other state acquisition and restoration programs;
- Update the Resource Management Codes (RMC) for state-owned tracts in bays and estuaries. RMC are assigned by state and federal resource agencies (including the GLO for seismic activities) and represent regulatory guidelines;

- Inform other state agencies with wetland regulatory management programs for potential use, such as a wetland monitoring strategy to inventory surface water quality, the Permit Assistance Group mitigation guidelines; and
- Promote an understanding of the results to city and county officials, relevant state and federal agencies, NGOs, non-profit organizations, universities and other public and private interests.

Coastal managers often lack accurate, up-to-date data from which to base their decisions. This project will not only provide an update of the current status of inland wetlands but will also forecast future changes. It is anticipated that this information will identify those inland wetlands and other aquatic habitats most threatened by erosion, subsidence, development and other processes and will facilitate the adoption of proactive measures, either regulatory or non-regulatory in nature, by state and local authorities and coastal programs to protect, restore and maintain those resources.

Activities:
The following outlines the general tasks for data collection and analysis at each proposed study area. One study area will be undertaken each year in the following order: year 1, Corpus Christi-Coastal Bend; year 2, Beaumont-Port Arthur; year 3, Matagorda Bay; year 4, Brownsville-Harlingen; and year 5, Freeport-San Antonio Bay.

1. Interpret and map wetlands and aquatic habitats on historical and recent aerial photographs, using and revising existing historical data where acceptable;
2. Process habitat delineations and enter into GIS;
3. Field-check mapped wetlands;
4. Conduct detailed quality control analysis of all (historical and current) GIS databases;
5. Analyze wetland trends, determine probable causes, and present write up results; and
6. Complete final manuscript and update the follow programs through guidance the implementation policies:
    - Texas Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Plan
    - Coastal Impacts Assistance Program Guidance
    - Texas Coastal Management Program Grant Program Guidance
    - Coastwide Erosion Response and Assessment Program Plan
    - Coastal Bends and Bay Estuary Program
    - Texas Resource Management Codes and Guidelines
    - Interagency Permit Assistance Group
    - Sea Grant Extension Program
    - Council of Applied Coastal Research Community
    - Workshops to city and county officials

Adoption of Refined Coastal Goals

Type of Program Change:
- New or revised authorities, including statutes, regulations, enforceable policies, administrative decisions, executive orders, and memoranda of agreement or understanding.

New Jersey's federally approved Coastal Management Program and the Coastal Zone Management rules at N.J.A.C. 7:7E were founded on broad coastal goals. These goals, referred to in the current rules as the

"eight basic coastal policies," have essentially remained unchanged since the Coastal Zone Management rules were promulgated in 1978.

Based on substantial evidence, there is acute national concern that the health of our oceans is seriously compromised as a result of nonpoint and point source pollution, climate change, overfishing and coastal development. Two national Commissions, the Pew Oceans Commission and the U.S. Commission on Ocean Policy issued similar conclusions in 2003 and 2004 respectively, that our oceans and coastal areas are in crisis and that a national ocean policy is needed. As a result of both the Commissions' conclusions and the Department's 26 years of experience implementing the existing coastal goals through the Coastal Management Program and Coastal Zone Management rules, NJCMP concluded that revision of the eight original coastal policies is warranted. A draft of the refined goals that accurately reflects current conditions and trends relevant to comprehensive coastal management in New Jersey is complete. Shortly, NJDEP plans to propose the refined coastal goals as regulations and adopt the regulations as enforceable policies soon thereafter.

Activities:

- Update and modify the eight basic NJCMP policies as coastal goals with operational policies clearly articulated.
- Propose as regulations.
- Adopt regulations as enforceable policies of the NJCMP.
- Submit refined NJCMP Goals to NOAA as a Program Change.

Significant Coastal Fish and Wildlife Habitats

Type of Program Change:

- New or revised authorities, including statutes, regulations, enforceable policies, administrative decisions, executive orders, and memoranda of agreement/understanding;

Strengthen the State's enforceable policy regarding designated Significant Coastal Fish and Wildlife Habitats by completing updates for the south shore of Long Island and Hudson River region, and initiating the updates for the Great Lakes region and the Long Island Sound portion of Westchester County. These Significant Coastal Fish and Wildlife Habitats were originally designated in 1987. The enforceable policy states that Significant Coastal Fish and Wildlife Habitats will be protected, preserved, and where practical, restored so as to maintain their viability as habitats.

Significant Coastal Fish and Wildlife Habitat narratives and boundaries are used by the Coastal Management Program as well as by Department of Environmental Conservation permit reviewers, municipal governments, consultants, educators, and others. Updating the Significant Coastal Fish and Wildlife Habitat documentation and boundaries for the south shore of Long Island, Hudson River, Great Lakes and Westchester County contributes to wetlands management by ensuring that up-to-date data and impact assessments are used in making management decisions, improving New York's ability to protect listed species, rare communities, and important human uses associated with the state's wetland resources.

Activities:

- Coordinate with Department of Environmental Conservation staff to compile existing biological survey data and review habitat. Revise narratives and boundaries for habitats to include updated

and new biological information and impact assessments. As part of this process, consider the need to designate new and repeal existing habitats.
- Revise boundary information in the Division GIS system and produce updated habitat maps.
- Conduct public information hearings and public meetings.
- Submit Routine Program Change.

Beneficial Use of Dredge Material Contribution Fund

Type of Program Change:
- New or revised authorities, including statutes, regulations, enforceable policies, administrative decisions, executive orders, and memoranda of agreement or understanding.

According to La. Rev. Stat. 43:214.30, whenever a proposed use or activity requires a CUP for the dredging or disposal of from 25,000 to 500,000 cubic yards of any water bottoms or wetland within the LCZ, the secretary of LDNR may require the beneficial use of the dredge material. Beneficial use of dredge material is required in circumstances where it is deemed economically feasible, but is not required in those cases when it is not economically feasible.

Over the years, many CUPs were issued which did not require that dredged material excavated as a result of the permitted activities be used beneficially. As a result, in order for the state to fulfill its obligation under the public policy provisions of SLCRMA LDNR/CMD is proposing to investigate the cost effectiveness of beneficial placement of dredged material in those cases deemed economically infeasible. The ultimate outcome for those cases where it is not economically feasible to dispose of the dredge material beneficially in the LCZ, is for the CUP applicant to pay into a dedicated fund based on a fair cost. The fund will be used by the State for beneficial use projects (e.g., wetland and habitat restoration) such as the Dedicated Dredge Program.

Based on the results of the study, the LDNR/CMD will propose new legislation/rule making requiring applicants (possibly both state and federal) to pay a fee to the Beneficial Use of Dredge Material Mitigation Account in those cases when it is determined not to be cost effective to dispose of dredge material beneficially. The CMD will build a GIS database which will allow for the tracking of contributions made to the fund.

Activities:
- Work with CRD and CED staff to determine the cut-off for cost effectiveness of using dredge materially beneficially. As much as possible LDNR/OCRM staff will use already existing information such as Dedicated Dredge Program data. LDNR/CMD staff will determine a fee based on cost/cubic yard of dredge material that will be required in those cases where the beneficial use of dredge material is not cost effective.
- Establish a Division Policy requiring applicants to pay a fee to the Beneficial Use of Dredge Material Mitigation Account in those cases when it is determined not to be cost effective to dispose of dredge material beneficially.
- Build a GIS database which will allow for the tracking of contributions made to the fund.
- Propose new legislation/rule making requiring applicants to pay a fee to the Beneficial Use of Dredged Material Mitigation Account.

Model Post Disaster Redevelopment Plans

Program Change Categories:

- New or revised authorities, including statutes, regulations, enforceable policies, administrative decisions, executive orders, and memoranda of agreement or understanding.
- New or revised local coastal programs and implementing ordinances.

FDCA-DEM proposes to facilitate the development of post-disaster redevelopment plans (PDRP) statewide. Model plans will be produced as examples for all coastal communities and a "Best Practices Guide" will be revised to help with PDRP development. FDCA-DEM will also propose legislation to require communities to develop a PDRP as part of the local government comprehensive plan.

Post-disaster redevelopment planning would improve the state's ability to recover from disasters and guide redevelopment in an appropriate manner. All Florida communities must adopt, regularly evaluate and update their comprehensive growth management plans. The plans prepared by the 197 communities that abut the Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of Mexico must also include a separate coastal management element. While PDRPs are a recommended component of the coastal management element, few local governments have adopted them. In addition, all Florida communities would benefit from a PDRP, not just the coastal communities. While the required comprehensive plans and coastal management elements have all been adopted, information regarding the number of communities with PDRPs is not available. The best information, a survey conducted as part of the 1995 Hurricane Opal Case Study, indicates that 65 of the 113 communities that responded to the survey believed that they were required to prepare a PDRP. Of those 65 communities, only 27 stated that they had actually prepared the plan. An inspection of the 27 plan documents revealed that 13 of these plans included a separate recovery plan that exceeded the policies that should be included in the coastal management element of the comprehensive plan. Anecdotal information suggests that the situation has not improved since 1995.

Activities:

- Identify communities with current PDRPs and evaluate their effectiveness.
- Complete model PDRPs for four communities.
- Revise Best Practices Guide to aid in the development of PDRPs.
- Propose legislation requiring local governments to adopt PDRPs as part of their local government comprehensive plan.

Metro Bay SAMP Urban Coastal Greenway

Program Change Categories:

- New or revised coastal land acquisition, management, and restoration programs; and
- New or revised special area management plans (SAMP) or plans for areas of particular concern (APC) including enforceable policies and other necessary implementation mechanisms or criteria and procedures for designating and managing APCs.

The purpose of this program change is to establish a new Urban Coastal Greenway Policy for the Metro Bay Special Are Management Plan (SAMP). This policy will allow for coastal redevelopment within the Metro Bay Special Area Management Plan (SAMP) region, while also increasing public access to the

coast, improving water quality via on-site vegetative stormwater treatment, and preserving and restoring the aesthetic value, including natural habitats, of Rhode Island's urban shoreline.
As part of this program change, CRMC staff will also work with the state legislature to establish an Urban Coastal Greenways Program fund for the Metro Bay Region (currently purposed in Rhode Island senate bill.) Funds collected under the Urban Coastal Greenways Program would be placed into a trust to be used for coastal habitat restoration and/or habitat conservation of a designated high priority restoration or conservation area within the Metro Bay Region.

The state's existing buffer rules are not designed for the specific challenges of urban environments, specifically in the Metro Narragansett Bay Region (Cranston, East Providence, Pawtucket, and Providence). These original buffer regulations were not designed to accommodate the large-scale, coastal redevelopment that is currently being proposed for the Metro Bay Region. Specifically, the current coastal buffer regulations require that buffer zones be undisturbed and allowed to grow naturally in order to gain the maximum wildlife habitat and water quality benefits possible. While it is still desirable to achieve the maximum habitat and water quality benefits possible within urban areas, the design of vegetative buffers must also acknowledge and cultivate the need for increased public access to the shoreline. In addition, urban buffers require thoughtful design and maintenance if they are to achieve water quality goals in areas dominated by impervious cover.

Activities:

- Complete development of an urban coastal greenway policy; implement the policy; go out to public notice with new policy.
- Develop changes to policy, as needed based on assessments and public comments; undertake rule-making process to incorporate revisions; adopt revised Urban Coastal Green Policy as part of the Metro Bay SAMP.
- Work with Legislature to create an Urban Coastal Greenway fund.

Guidance Document on Coordinated Aquaculture Permitting

Program Change Categories:

- New or revised authorities, including statutes, regulations, enforceable policies, administrative decisions, executive orders, and memoranda of agreement/understanding; and
- New or revised guidelines, procedures and policy documents which are formally adopted by a state or territory and provide specific interpretations of enforceable coastal management program policies to applicants, local government and other agencies that will result in meaningful improvements in coastal resource management.

OLISP intends to develop a guidance document for aquaculture permitting with associated instruction forms and FAQ documents as needed. OLISP will formally propose this guidance document as regulations under CGS §22a-361(c), or as a formal amendment to the Department's published coastal permit application documents.

While OLISP no longer has direct regulatory jurisdiction over many aquaculture activities, efforts at clarifying the several inconsistent and confusing statutes governing aquaculture regulation have been unsuccessful to date. Since the law was first changed in 1999, OLISP has received many applications for aquaculture operations, both large and small, making it a higher priority to develop a means through which to explain the current legal framework as it relates to aquaculture and to clarify the permitting

requirements to the regulated community. A guidance document will be necessary to explain the laws and to specify what regulatory procedures apply in what circumstances.

The reissuance of the Corps' PGP allows many aquaculture applicants to obtain an expedited review from the Corps. However, the agencies will need to provide additional guidance to highlight which regulated actives are still subject to the OLISP permitting process (i.e., those activities which do not meet the exemption). The proposed regulations will assist both potential applicants and staff of the various agencies by clarifying the jurisdictional and regulatory requirements for specific types of aquaculture proposals. In addition, the regulations are expected to include siting and design suggestions so as to render aquaculture applications consistent with the relevant enforceable policies of the Connecticut Coastal Management Program. Developing this guidance document will also improve effective interagency coordination in regulating aquaculture projects in the state.

Activities:

- Participate interagency workgroup meetings to review current aquaculture policies and application process; develop draft guidance.
- Participate in additional interagency workgroup meetings to finalize Aquaculture Permitting Guidance.
- Formally adopt the guidance either through regulation or amendment to Department's coastal permit application documents.

Implementing Legislative Changes to the Shoreline Master Program Guidelines

Program Change Categories:

- New or revised authorities, including statutes, regulations, enforceable policies, administrative decisions, executive orders, and memoranda of agreement or understanding; and
- New or revised local coastal programs and implementing ordinances.

The purpose of this strategy is to provide policy and technical assistance to local governments, engaged in development of updated Shoreline Master Programs (SMPs). The new Shoreline Master Program Guidelines rule, direct the update of every SMP in the coastal zone over the next decade. Although the new Guidelines rule is now in effect, significant technical and policy issues must still be addressed in order for local governments to properly implement the Guidelines and address the cumulative impacts of anticipated growth. With the on-going presence of endangered species as an issue, technical considerations are even greater than previously expected.

Continuing development of a wide variety of guidance and technical assistance materials will be essential. An on-going program for disseminating such information through outreach and training of local government shoreline planners and others will also be critical to success. Each local government must consider the options and tradeoffs inherent in the program. The Guidelines require local government to inventory the resources and characteristics of their shorelines and address the direct and cumulative impacts of development on the shorelines in a manner that preserves and restores the natural character of the shoreline. For this strategy, approximately 30 local governments will develop and adopt updated local SMPs. The Department of Ecology will review and approve all SMPs. These SMPs, once approved by the federal Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management (OCRM), will become an approved part of Washington's Coastal Management Program. Full implementation in the coastal counties will not occur under the legislatively mandated schedule until 2014.

Activities:

- Prepare policy and technical guidance, presentations, and related materials that send a consistent message and establish the foundation for building capacity at all levels.
- Develop "good examples" that we can reference and others may replicate.
- Provide training and outreach to other related interest groups (i.e. realtors, shoreline property owners, general citizenry, other state resource agencies, etc.).
- In the near term, prepare outcome-based, general guidance describing new Guidelines requirements, suggested methods, and steps in developing Guidelines compliant SMPs.
- Use Ecology's web-based guidance as the method for organizing existing and future training materials. The web site will contain a different page for each major step in SMP development: a general description of the topic and what is required; links to statutory and Guidelines rule language; available state level information; and links to good local SMP examples where they exist.
- Host local government coordination meetings on at least a quarterly basis with the dual purpose of:
    - Providing Ecology with a consistent and predictable conduit for presenting the latest information to local grant recipients, and
    - Providing local government planners with a regular Guidelines-specific venue for person-to-person networking as new SMP updates are being developed.
- Organize guidance and outreach using a web-based approach with direct links to available websites addressing:
    - The latest scientific and technical information
    - Contact information for others doing SMP updates
    - Funding opportunities
    - Training opportunities

Appendix F: Example Stakeholder Questions

Q1. Which of the nine enhancement areas do you feel are the highest priority for the state's coastal management program? (Rank your top three in order of priority.) Briefly explain why.

Q2. What do you feel are the greatest problems regarding those priority enhancement areas?

- Enhancement Area A:
- Enhancement Area B:
- Enhancement Area C:

Q3. What are the greatest opportunities for enhancing the state's coastal management program to more effectively address those problems?

- Enhancement Area A:
- Enhancement Area B:
- Enhancement Area C:

Office for Coastal Management
FY2015 Performance Progress Report Guidelines
Coastal Management Program Annual Awards (Sections 306, 306A, 309, and 310)

Introduction

This document provides NOAA Office for Coastal Management guidance for the submission of performance progress reports for financial assistance awards under Sections 306, 306A, 309, and 310 of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, as amended (CZMA). NOAA needs the information contained in performance progress reports to determine adherence by State, Commonwealth and Territory coastal management programs (coastal programs) to the terms of financial assistance awards; compliance with grant tasks; adherence to the approved management program and plan; progress on meeting Section 312 evaluation necessary actions or program suggestions; and the extent to which the coastal program is addressing management needs identified in Section 303(2)(A) through (K) of the CZMA.

Under the Federal Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990 (CFOA), the files of all federal agencies, including those of NOAA, have become subject to annual CFOA audit. These audits include a determination as to whether Federal grant files contain up-to-date financial reports and performance progress reports from recipients. If grant recipients have not submitted timely performance progress and/or financial reports as required by the Terms and Conditions of the award:

- NOAA cannot issue new grant awards,
- NOAA cannot approve post-award actions, and
- NOAA must deny access to funds under all financial assistance awards to that recipient.

The goal of Office for Coastal Management and NOAA's Grants Management Division (GMD) is to reduce the amount of paperwork required and staff time necessary to prepare and process performance progress reports while still providing necessary information.

General Reporting Requirements

Reporting frequency: Performance progress reports are divided into three sections: Section A (status of award tasks), Section B (status of program implementation activities), and Section C (success stories). For each open financial assistance award, coastal programs are required to submit performance progress reports on a semi-annual basis beginning from the start date of the award. Coastal programs must include Section A in every performance progress report and describe work performed under that award. Sections B and C should only be reported in the performance progress report for the most recent award and cover work performed under all open awards. Coastal programs should not submit quarterly performance progress reports. Although some coastal programs require quarterly performance reports from their sub-awardees and NOAA leaves this decision to the coastal program, please do not send these

quarterly reports under separate cover to NOAA. Instead, summarize sub-awardees' quarterly reports in the semiannual performance progress report.

***Reporting Deadline*:** Performance progress reports must be submitted no later than 30 days after the end of the performance period in order to ensure compliance with NOAA Standard Terms and Conditions, and to ensure compliance with the CFOA.

Electronic Reporting: All NOAA award recipients are deployed onto NOAA's online grants management system known as Grants Online. Therefore, all coastal programs MUST use Grants Online to submit their performance progress reports and, to the extent possible, associated work products. As there is only one module in Grants Online for each report, all sections of the performance progress report and work products must be submitted together. Also, in Grants Online, performance progress reports are submitted so that they are affiliated with a specific award. Thus, consolidated reports for all open awards are no longer feasible and coastal programs must submit a separate performance progress report for each open award.

In the Grants Online Performance Progress Report module, coastal programs can either choose to copy and paste short reports into the text box provided or attach a Word or PDF file of the performance progress report. Since the text box provided is small relative to the typical coastal program performance progress report, it is most likely easier to submit the performance progress report as an attached file. Individual task reports and report sections should be compiled into one comprehensive file. All work products available in electronic format should also be submitted as attached files with the performance progress report. If work products are as individual files, then the file name should clearly indicate the task with which they are affiliated. Performance progress reports and work products can be submitted in a variety of electronic formats, however, Adobe PDF or Microsoft Word are the most commonly used.

Office for Coastal Management recognizes that it may not be possible to submit all work products electronically (e.g., videos, education posters). In these cases, work products can still be submitted in hard copy directly to the state's liason. Please ensure the product is identified by grant, task number, and performance period so the report they are associated with is clear. Only ONE copy is needed. A step-by-step guide to submitting performance progress reports in Grants Online is in Attachment D.

***Last Performance Report*:** For coastal management awards, a comprehensive "final" report, covering all tasks over the life of the award, is not required. Instead, the Office for Coastal Management requires that the last report only cover open tasks and activities, clearly indicating when they are completed (after which it is no longer necessary to report on them). GMD has concurred with this decision (ref. Memorandum between Uravitch and Litton, "Final Performance Report Waiver," dated 12/28/98). The last performance progress report is due 30 days after the close of the final performance period and should be labeled as the last report for that award.

Reporting on Equipment and Real Property

Equipment or supplies at a cost of $5,000 or greater per unit value, including its fair market value, must be inventoried in the final progress report by completing standard form SF-428. Recipients who requested funds for real property (common to construction grants) or land acquisition must complete standard form SF-429. Recipients must report on equipment, supplies, and real property at a cost of $5,000 or greater purchased by any subrecipients or if equipment was obtained from a federal agency. More guidance on property definitions and forms is posted under: *http://coast.noaa.gov/funding/forms.html*.

CZM programs also must briefly address any significant equipment issues including how the equipment will be used after the project ends.

Coastal Zone Management Act Performance Measurement System: Congress directed NOAA to design and implement a performance measurement system to demonstrate national effectiveness in meeting the goals of the Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA). The CZMA Performance Measurement System was developed in cooperation with coastal programs to report performance measures at the national level. Guidance for the CZMA Performance Measurement System is issued separately and coastal programs are required to submit performance measure data annually according to that guidance. CZMA Performance Measurement System data will be used in combination with examples of program successes reported in Section C to communicate to stakeholders, including Congress, the importance of the National CZM Program.

The Office for Coastal Management will continue to work with coastal programs to improve and streamline the CZMA Performance Measurement System. To support such improvements, coastal programs are encouraged to include a task or sub-task in their awards related to implementation of the CZMA Performance Measurement System. Progress and implementation issues can then be reported for that task or sub-task in Section A of performance progress reports.

Performance Progress Report Sections: This guidance document provides descriptions, examples, and a format for the information that should be submitted in performance progress reports. Specific inconsistencies between Office for Coastal Management reporting requirements and state reporting systems should be resolved by the state program managers and the appropriate NOAA site liaison. Coastal programs are encouraged to make these reports as concise as possible. Narrative discussions can be particularly brief in cases where attachments (contracts, work products, meeting minutes, publications, public notices, etc.) provide a clear indication of progress. Attachments may be reports prepared for internal office purposes, reports prepared by the coastal program agency, or other statewide reports. Refer to Attachment A for examples.

Project of Special Merit (PSM) Progress Reports: PSM projects are selected competitively and awarded as individual agreements, separate from the state's annual CZM cooperative agreement. Therefore, PSM progress reports should be submitted and affiliated with the individual PSM award rather than with the annual cooperative agreement.

Progress Report Notifications
Coastal Programs are required to keep their Grants Online award profile up-to-date for its recipient administrator, authorized representative, and PI. Coastal Programs have the option to add any additional key personnel, such as the business or financial representatives.

Grants Online automated advance notifications of progress report deadlines, report reminders, and special award condition satisfaction deadlines are sent to the PI. If a coastal program has not identified a PI in the Grants Online award profile, the advance notifications and reminders are sent to the coastal program's authorized representatives and recipient administrators.

Grants Online automated advance notifications of financial report deadlines and report reminders are sent to the recipient's business and financial representatives. If a coastal program has not identified business and financial representatives in the Grants Online award profile, the advance notifications and reminders are sent to the coastal program's authorized representatives and recipient administrators.

Consequences of Delinquent Performance Progress and Financial Reports
NOAA requires that cooperative agreement recipient reporting is done in a timely manner. For this reason, Grants Online sends automated messages to recipient personnel listed in each award profile for any progress report delinquent 1 day or more; and for any financial report delinquent 2 days or more stating:

> The Grants Officer, in consultation with the Program Office, is authorized to take appropriate actions if recipients fail to meet their obligations under awards. Every grant and cooperative agreement contains a provision for suspension and/or termination of the award for failure to submit required reports, deficient project performance, poor financial management, non-payment of accounts receivable, and/or other non-compliance or deficiency problems.
>
> Enforcement actions may include, but are not limited to written correspondence delineating needed actions; suspension of payment, suspension of the award, termination of the award; or debarment and suspension of the recipient pursuant to 2 CFR § 200.338 – 200.342 (previously addressed under 15 CFR § 26 and 15 CFR § 14.62 or 15 CFR § 24.43, as applicable).
>
> If any reports are delinquent by 15 days or more, recipients can expect a suspension of payments action to commence within the next 15 days. If any reports are delinquent by 30 days or more, recipients can expect suspension of the Award within the next 15 days. More serious actions may also be considered.

Grants Online sends follow-up messages to recipients with delinquent progress reports every

10 days until the delinquency is resolved. The following NOAA officials are copied in messages about delinquent reports: federal program officer and the line agency's Grants Management Advisory Representative.

Grants Online sends follow-up messages to recipients with delinquent financial reports on the 1st and 16th of the month following the report deadline until the delinquency is resolved. The following NOAA officials are copied in messages about delinquent reports: federal program officer and NOAA GMD grants specialist.

Performance Progress Report Title: Please include the following information in a title or on a cover page of the report:

Performance Progress Report for State Cooperative Agreement No.: NA15NOS419XXXX
for the Period from _____ to _____

Section A: Progress and Status of Award Tasks

Section A is reported semi-annually for each open award. Section A describes the status of each Section 306, 306A (if applicable), 309, and 310 (if applicable) cooperative agreement task and relevant special award conditions.
The report must be detailed enough to provide NOAA with a clear understanding of what has been accomplished under each task during the performance period. It must also be informative enough to provide NOAA with preliminary notice that revisions to a task or the award may be necessary due to problems encountered during the performance period. However, describing potential award changes in the performance progress report does not replace the need to formally request such changes.

Section A should be organized in the following format for each task:

1. Task number and title, as written in the award application.

2. Status of associated special award conditions.

3. Description of implementation progress (e.g., activities, key meetings held, permits processed, contracts or work products completed, and summaries of findings for studies).
    a. For each 309 task, describe progress in achieving program changes as identified in the coastal program's approved Section 309 Assessment and Strategy.

4. Status and description of task milestones or outcomes completed. If required work products, outcomes, or deadlines are not due for a task during the reporting period, the narrative should describe progress in achieving these outcomes.

5. Status of task as either "not started", "in-progress", "not on schedule" or "completed" (including date of completion). If status is either "not started" or "not on schedule", please include an explanation and plans to complete task outcomes.

Section B: Status of Section 312 Evaluation Progress, State Permits, Federal Consistency, and Program Changes

Section B.1(a. and b.): Section 312 Evaluation Progress should be reported on annually All other

elements of Section B need to be reported semi-annually. Section B reports should only be submitted with the performance progress report for the most recent award. Section B describes the work performed under all open awards directly related to coastal program implementation regarding: (1) Section 312 Evaluation Progress; (2) Permit administration, monitoring and enforcement, (3) Federal consistency, and (4) Program changes. Information reported under these topics should include sufficient detail to provide a clear understanding of the major activities, problems, controversies, and accomplishments during the performance period.

In the case of topics 2 and 3, states should submit quantitative information in chart or tabular form, as well as narratives that briefly describe the most significant aspects of the reporting elements; example charts are provided in Attachment B. Coastal programs may use existing state reporting mechanisms to provide the tabular data requested as long as the information that meets the reporting requirements is provided. When a topic area in Section B is also a grant task (and therefore reported under Section A), it is not necessary to repeat the same information in Section B, as long as all the required information is provided. The following provides a more detailed description of information to be reported under each topic of Section B.

Section B.1: Section 312 Evaluation Progress

Section B.1a describes status and progress in meeting any 'necessary actions' or 'program suggestions' identified in the most recent Section 312 Evaluation Findings. This section must be detailed enough to provide NOAA with a clear understanding of what has been accomplished to meet each necessary action or program suggestion during the performance period. This section should also provide NOAA with preliminary notice if the coastal program is not on schedule to meet requirements of the Section 312 evaluation findings. NOAA recognizes that not every necessary action or program suggestion will have activities to report during every performance period. If no activity occurred, simply indicate status in the narrative. Section B.1a should be organized in the following format for each necessary action and program suggestion:

1. Title or summary, including identification as a necessary action or program suggestion or recommendation (note: more recent evaluations use the term recommendation instead of program suggestion).

2. Description of progress in meeting requirements of the necessary action or program suggestion or recommendation.

3. Deadline(s), if established in Section 312 Evaluation Findings

4. Status of completion as either "not started", "in-progress" "not on schedule" or "completed" (including date of completion). If status is either "not started" or "not on schedule", please include an explanation and plans to address requirements.

Section B.1b describes status and progress towards meeting the 312 evaluation goals and objectives identified by the coastal program. This section should contain numeric data for each of the agreed upon three performance measures established for the current evaluation period. Coastal programs are required to report on their 312 Evaluation Metrics annually in the program's second semi-annual progress report (e.g., July 1 states would include Section B.1b reporting in the performance report due July 2016 and October 1 programs would include Section B.1b reporting in the performance report due October 2016). Section B.1.b must be reported on in the following format for each Evaluation Metric: :

1. Coastal Management Program Goal and Objective.

2. Title of Performance Measure.

3. Annual Data for Performance Measure.

4. Performance Measure Cumulative data total over entire evaluation period. Note: this cumulative total will start with the FY12 grant start, so FY12 annual data will equal cumulative data for the first reporting period.

5. Brief Narrative of state's progress in meeting Performance Measure target. Narrative should include documentation of the data used to demonstrate progress towards meeting performance measure target; a description of any significant accomplishments related to the Performance Measure, Goal, and/or Objective; and an explanation of any major obstacles encountered during the reporting period.

Further information on Section B.1. reporting can be found in the "Reporting Guidance for Recommendations and Evaluation Metrics," June 2013.

Section B.2: Permit Administration, Monitoring, and Enforcement

Section B.2 includes quantitative summary data on the total number and type of coastal program-mandated permit applications received, issued, or denied for core programs. This section also includes a brief description of any major on-going issues; controversial development projects or permit applications; significant violations detected and their resolution; and other enforcement actions. You may append news clippings, memos, etc., to support abbreviated summaries for highly controversial projects. If an item had been discussed in previous reports, please update this information as necessary.

In addition, describe the CZM agency's efforts to monitor activities of other state or local agencies (networked or otherwise); identify accomplishments or problems related to ensuring agency compliance with the approved CZM program; and where necessary, discuss actions to bring these agencies into compliance. If a coastal program is unable to provide information for one or more of these categories, please discuss this with your coastal program specialist.

Section B.3: Federal Consistency

Section B.3 includes both charts and narrative information that describe federal consistency reviews and activities during the performance period. The narrative report should briefly describe, in case study format, significant consistency reviews; specific examples of controversial projects; the type of project modifications required to meet consistency provisions; and important consistency negotiations during the reporting period.

The narrative should also report on efforts to improve the consistency review or coordination process (i.e., to develop regulations, guidelines or other advisory materials). Internal reports, etc. that address these issues may be attached in lieu of additional narrative in the performance progress report.

Section B.4: Program Changes

Section B.4 briefly summarizes significant or developing changes to a program's authorities or organizational structure that may affect the federally-approved CZM program in order to provide preliminary notice to NOAA of program change activities. Example activities include changes in CZM or other core program statutes; changes in organization or coordination agreements; amended regulations; approval of local coastal programs; and designation of special management areas. Development of any potential new authorities, programs, agreements, etc. for which the coastal program may seek incorporation should also be discussed and note any plans to submit a draft or formal program change. If no program change activities have occurred during the reporting period, please include a statement to that effect. This report is not a substitute for a draft or formal submission to NOAA of such program changes pursuant to 15 CFR 923.80-84.

Section C: Success Stories

Section C is reported semi-annually for accomplishments under any open award and should only be submitted with the performance progress report for the most recent award. Section C should include success stories from work performed under any open award or accomplishments of the coastal program during the performance period. The purpose of Section C is to collect information on innovative management, technical, and resource protection programs to share among coastal programs and to cite specific accomplishments under the national CZM program. The Office for Coastal Management has used examples of success stories in technical assistance bulletins, Congressional testimony, factsheets, other NOAA documents, and in discussions with other coastal programs. Examples provided in Section C are extremely beneficial to the National CZM Program to help demonstrate and communicate effectiveness.

For Section C, coastal programs will submit at least one or more examples of a project or instance where the coastal program has been successful in addressing coastal management

issues. Coastal programs have considerable flexibility in choosing Section C examples and are encouraged to use the six focus areas from the CZMA Performance Measurement System: government coordination, public access, coastal habitat, coastal water quality, coastal hazards, and coastal community development and coastal dependent uses. Other suggested areas of focus are the coastal program's role or state accomplishments in areas such as: federal consistency, legislative or regulatory improvements, state or regional coordination, and conflict resolution.

The narrative for each success story should include:

- Identification and description of the coastal resource management issue;
- If applicable, a geographic location of the project should be identified including community name, Congressional district, and other location information;
- Description of how the coastal program was involved;
- Summary of the accomplishment and outcomes such as improvements in increased resource protection and institutional relations (e.g., a Memorandum of Agreement with another agency to ensure that coastal policies are better addressed);
- Where possible, quantitative information on the degree of improvement (e.g., acres of wetlands protected as a result of increasing the state's monitoring and enforcement efforts); and
- Where possible, CZM federal and matching funds expended and associated state, federal, and local funds leveraged for the improvement.

It is recommended that each Section C success story be approximately one half to one single-spaced page in length. The description should include enough information that the Office for Coastal Management can use the report without requesting additional information. Coastal programs can attach any digital photos, reports, or other work products associated with the success story if a copy is not already provided through Sections A or B of the performance progress report. Examples of Section C success stories are provided in Attachment C.

OMB Control #0648-0119 Expires 11/30/2015. The Office for Coastal Management requires this information to report progress in relation to projected work schedules and stated objectives. The data will be used to assure compliance. Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 27 hours per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden to Joelle Gore, Acting Chief, Stewardship Division, NOAA Office for Coastal Management, 1305 East-West Hwy., 10th Floor, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910. This report is required under and is authorized under 15 CFR 24.40. Information submitted will be treated as public records. Notwithstanding any other provision of the law, no person is required to respond to, nor shall any person be subject to a penalty for failure to comply with collection information subject to the requirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act, unless that collection displays a currently valid OMB Control Number.

Attachment A

Section A: Section 306, 306A, 309, and 310 Tasks Status

'STATE' COASTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM
FY2015 AWARD NA15NOS419xxxx
July 1, 2015 - December 31, 2015 (1st Semi-Annual Report Period)

Task 306-1—Program Administration: No special award conditions.

The two staff funded under this task continued to oversee and implement a number of the major implementation activities as outlined in our grant. In the fall, contracts were executed for the local pass-through projects once we received notification via Grants Online that the award had been approved. The Program also hosted a workshop for potential grant applicants in the upcoming year in advance of the RFP due date of December 1. Staff reviewed the proposals and made preliminary selections of eligible projects. These will be forwarded to NOAA in the draft application due in March. Staff monitored the activities of the state legislature with respect to bills being considered that could impact the coastal program. Technical reviews were conducted for two pieces of proposed legislation (described further in our Section B report). The updated MOA between the Coastal Resources and the Water Quality Divisions was finalized and signed in December; a copy is included in Attachment 306-1. Staff continued to participate in the state dredging management workgroup and attended three meetings during the reporting period. Copies of the month-by-month program reports prepared for our Department head are also included in Attachment 306-1 to provide additional detail regarding staff and program activities.

Task Milestones or Outcomes Completed:

- Local FY2016 Grant Workshop held August 15, 2015
- FY2011 sub-award contracts completed September 1, 2015
- MOA between Coastal Resources and Water Quality Division finalized on December 3, 2015

Task Status: In progress; on track to be completed by June 30, 2015

Task 306-2—Permit Administration and Federal Consistency: No special award conditions.

Staff working under this task is responsible for administering the CZM Program's three major permitting programs. During this reporting period staff reviewed 84 development projects. Of these, 12 were major, 11 were local, and 19 were federal actions. A complete summary of permit and consistency activities can be found in the tables in Section B. Seven sites were visited to assess potential impacts to wetlands. Staff also conducted six meetings with applicants to explain the consistency review process. Included in Attachment 306-2 are

copies of significant consistency determinations and water quality certifications, as examples of on-going project review activities. One appeal was filed during this reporting period; a hearing has yet to be scheduled. Copies of two final decisions for appeals that were issued in this period are also included in the Attachment.

Task Milestones or Outcomes Completed:

- Task outcomes are ongoing

Status: In progress; on track to be completed by June 30, 2015

Task 306-3—Wetland Mitigation Study: No special award conditions.

The final version of the wetland mitigation study entitled "Saltwater Marsh Mitigation in Silver Bay," was completed in November and the CZM Program is preparing to release the results during the next reporting period. The next task progress report will include a summary of major findings from this study. To summarize, the study evaluated the relative success of 15 compensatory wetland mitigation projects performed from 2005-2007 around Silver Bay and recommended changes to the program's mitigation criteria and standards and tracking database. Although the study began late due to heavy rains in the spring, the study team was able to meet the planned target date for completion of the report. The Program will begin to evaluate the steps necessary to implement the proposed changes in the next reporting period. A copy of the study is included as Attachment 3.

Task Milestones or Outcomes Completed:

- Saltwater Marsh Mitigation in Silver Bay report published and distributed in November 2015

Status: In progress; on track to be completed by June 30, 2015

Task 306-4—Technical Assistance to Local Governments for Inspection Staff: No special award conditions.

Contracts were executed for three of the cities identified in our application and they have begun work. The fourth, Washington, had to be cancelled owing to an inability to come up with the required match. A request to NOAA to reprogram the approximately $25,000 in federal funds to a different locality or another task, will be submitted during the next reporting period.

Task Milestones or Outcomes Completed:

- Finalized contracts for 3 of 4 cities targeted by this task

Status: Not on track; Sub-award to one community was not completed and will be

reprogrammed to a different locality to accomplish task outcomes

Task 306A-1—Acorn Park Fishing Pier: Special award condition met: Title Opinion and Checklist submitted October 10, 2015.

This task has fallen 3 months behind schedule as the recipient was restricted from starting work on the project because they had not submitted a title opinion and project checklist. These documents were received in October and forwarded to NOAA immediately. The signed checklist was received from NOAA in November. The recipient anticipates being able compress the construction schedule so as to still complete the project within the original 18-month award period.

Task Milestones or Outcomes Completed:

- Finalized contract with city

Status: Not on schedule; contract with sub-awardees has been finalized with a compressed construction schedule for completion by June 30, 2015

Task 310-1—Development of New Setback Regulations: No special award conditions.

Work is progressing on schedule for this task, which relates to the Sect. 310 Hazards strategy to establish new setback regulations for development in beach and dune habitat. The interagency workgroup met twice during the reporting period; the second time to finally come to agreement on the new proposed setback distance. Consensus was reached in part based on the Division's completion of the new erosion rate calculations and shoreline change maps. Once a decision was made, staff were able to finalize the proposed rule language. The language will be presented to the Commission for consideration at their next quarterly meeting in March. Barring any complications, the rules should be adopted by fall 2011, as planned. Subsequent to that, the rules will be submitted to NOAA as a routine program change. A copy of the draft rules highlighting the revisions is included as Attachment 4.

Task Milestones or Outcomes Completed:

- Held 2 interagency workgroup meetings
- Issued new erosion rate and shoreline change maps
- Completed draft rules for interagency comments

Status: In progress; on schedule for completion by June 30, 2015

Attachment B

Section B: Status of Section 312 Evaluation Progress, State Permits, Federal Consistency, and Program Changes

Section B:
FY2015 AWARD NA15NOS419xxxx
FY2015AWARD NA15NOS419xxxx
July 1, 2015 - December 31, 2015

B.1a: Status of Section 312 Evaluation Progress

Necessary Action: *Routine Program Changes: Program must submit all outstanding program changes within six months of receipt of final evaluation findings issued on October 15, 2008. Following submission of all outstanding program changes, program must work with their Office for Coastal Management program liaison to develop a schedule for submitting future program changes on a regular basis. Program will provide semi-annual updates to NOAA describing progress in addressing this Necessary Action".*

Program has established a workgroup to hold regular meetings to review RPC needs and develop regular requests. Staff will use the RPC reporting section provided within Section B reports to submit a semi-annual RPC approval request. Beginning with the next Section B report, all RPCs for the performance period will be formally submitted to NOAA. On Dec. 11, 2015, staff submitted to NOAA a draft RPC document for comment and review to ensure that the product meets expectations.

Deadline: June 11, 2015
Status: In progress; on schedule to meet deadline

Program Suggestion: To accelerate efforts to incorporate its coastal hazard planning measures into State and local level decision-making process.

RESPONSE – In addition to legislative initiatives, the Program has developed mapping applications to provide centralized access to coastal data and mapping tools to visualize, share, map and analyze data needed to assist coastal hazard planning and has increased the availability of technical and financial assistance to local communities. The Program completed development of wetland adaptation area data, made available through the Coastal Atlas, to incorporate wetland habitat and coastal hazard planning measures into State land conservation decision-making processes and deliver the information to local communities to help inform local land planning efforts.

To enhance the delivery of technical assistance to coastal community partners related to coastal hazards, sea level rise and climate change adaptation, the Program re-focused its annual grants and funding assistance program (to better serve the on-the-ground community needs. The

Program now advances adaptation by helping communities assess vulnerability, identify how to address gaps and fund projects to implement changes that reduce vulnerability.

These accomplishments have accelerated efforts to incorporated coastal hazard planning measures into State and local level decision-making processes.

Status: Completed.

B.1b 312 Evaluation Measures

Performance Measure: *The miles of coastal trails newly available to the public as a result of some technical or financial assistance from the coastal management program*

2015 Data: 10 miles of coastal trails were newly available to the public
Cumulative Data (2012-2017): 10 new trail miles available to the public.

The 10 mile long Green River trail segment extension officially opened to the public on January 2, 2015. A map of the new trail segment with location information is found in attachment X. The Program used section 306 funds in award # NA13…. to support the Green River Conservancy's planning and engineer design work. In FY2011, the Program funded planning and design for the 3 mile Red Rock Trail segment; the local partners have secured construction funding and we anticipate that construction on this trail segment will begin in summer 2016. It should be noted that the FY16 state DOT budget for new trail construction has been cut by 50% from FY15 funding. The CZM program is working with local partners to develop alternative funding sources; however, we anticipate that the FY16 trail mileage will be less than originally anticipated.

Section B.2: Permit Administration, Monitoring, and Enforcement

Permit Administration: The coastal program did not receive any unusual or controversial permit applications during the performance period. A summary of the total permits filed, issued, and denied are categorized by core coastal program and attached in Chart #1.

Monitoring State Consistency: The mitigation workgroup for state and local agencies held its annual mitigation review meeting on September 15, 2015. During the meeting, agencies reviewed state and local tidal wetland and beach/dune permits issued with mitigation requirements for adherence with coastal program policies. The workgroup found that all mitigation requirements adhered to coastal program policies. However, the workgroup agreed to update technical guidance related to "in-kind" mitigation.

Enforcement: The program obtained a favorable ruling regarding its authority to order the removal of houses on the public beach under the State Open Beaches Act (OBA),

NAT. RES. CODE §§ 61.001-.026, and state law authorizing removal orders for unauthorized structures on state-owned submerged land, NAT. RES. CODE §§ 11.012(c), 11.041, 11.077, 51.302.

***Severance v. State Commissioner*, Cause No. 4:06-CV-2467, U.S. District Court, Southern District of State.** Person x, a California resident, purchased three houses in 'city'that were on the public beach. Through the Pacific Legal Foundation, a property rights activist group, person x filed a federal lawsuit against the state commissioner in his official capacity, claiming that the possibility of enforcement of the Open Beaches Act through litigation for removal violated their constitutional rights. Person x argued that the imposition of the "rolling beach easement" which put the house on the beach is a governmental taking of property for public use without just compensation. In May 2007, United States District Judge granted the state's motion to dismiss Severance's claims on a number of grounds. Severance appealed the district court's dismissal to the U.S. Court of Appeals. Briefing is complete. Oral argument has not yet been scheduled.

Section B.3: Federal Consistency

The coastal program reviewed 108 federal permit and license applications, of which nine were above the Program's established thresholds. The average time taken to review federal permit and license applications was twelve days. A summary of federal consistency reviews is given in Chart III, "Federal Licenses and Permits."

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service contacted the coastal program to enter into early coordination discussions regarding the issuance of new maps for the Coastal Barriers Resources System in the state's coastal zone. Regular meetings have been scheduled for the next 6 months to coordinate this initiative.

In respect to permit streamlining, the program was informed at a meeting in July that the state has agreed to assume permit evaluation of the USACE pier General Permit. (A transfer timeline had not been identified as of this writing.) Additionally, the program was informed that the USACE plans to monitor usage of the boat ramp GP for specific bay systems before determining whether to offer permit evaluation responsibilities to a state agency. The program is also being kept informed regarding possible development of additional GP.

Section B.4: Program Changes

The interagency coastal council met on September 15, 2015 and reviewed proposed changes to state policies that are part of the coastal program network. Networked state agencies agreed to develop a summary of all proposed rule changes that will affect the coastal program by March 2015. An analysis of these summaries will be provided in the next performance progress report.

Examples of Permit Administration Status Charts for B.2

These charts are meant as guides. States may submit this data in another format if one is used by the applicable agency as long as the same information is included, or else manipulate the data to fit charts of this type.

Chart #1—Summary of Permits
(for coastal programs with direct permitting authority or if not, the networked permit and enforcement agencies, as well as local governments if the program has approved local components - indicate as appropriate)

State/Local Permitting Agency (Coastal Management Agency or Network Agency)	Core Program or Type of Permit Activity (where applicable, indicate major or minor)	Total Applications Filed	Total Permits Issued	Total Permits Denied
Department of Environmental Quality	*Tidal wetlands fill*	*10*	*7*	*3*
Department of Marine Resources	*Submerged Lands*			
Local government (if appropriate)	*Stormwater management permit*			
Total Activity				

Examples of Federal Consistency Status Charts for Section B.3

Chart #2—Direct Federal Agency Activities (Section 307(c)(1) and (2))
- Each individual project acted on during the past six months should be listed.

Federal Agency	Activity or Project	Concurrence	Non-concurrence		Time of Review
			Insufficient information	Inconsistent with state policies	
DOD/ACOE	*Dredge Material Disposal - Port Bienville Harbor*			*x*	*45 days*

Chart #3—Federal Licenses and Permits (Section 307 (c)(3)(A))
- Group projects by federal agency and type of license or permit

Federal Licensing or Permit Agency	Type of Permit	Number of Permits	Number of Concurrences	Number of Non-concurrences		Time of Review
				Insufficient information	Inconsistent with state policies	
DOD/ACOE	*Section 10*	*6*	*3*	*1*	*2*	*60 days*

Chart #4—Federal Licenses and Permit Activities Described in Detail in OCS Plans (Section 307(c)(3)(B))
- List each individual project

Federal Agency	Project Name and Plan of Exploration or Development	Concurrence	Non-concurrence		Time of Review
			Insufficient information	Inconsistent with state policies	
DOI/MMS	*Santa Lucia Unit - P0007 (POE)*			*x*	*6 days*

Chart #5—Federal Assistance to State and Local Governments (Section 307(d))

Agency	Type of Assistance	Total	Concurrence	Non-concurrence		Time of Review
				Insufficient information	Inconsistent with state policies	
HUD		*3*	*3*			

Attachment C

Examples of Section C Success Stories

Virginia CZM Efforts Result in Dune, Beach Protection: Virginia Governor Timothy Kaine signed legislation expanding the reach of the Virginia Coastal Primary Sand Dunes and Beaches Act to the entire coastal zone (roughly the area east of Interstate 95) on February 22nd. Passage of the legislation is the culmination of years of coordination and research by the Virginia Coastal Zone Management (CZM) Program. At the time of the original dune act legislation in 1980, it was known that coastal primary sand dunes existed in nine localities, but there was no comprehensive inventory of dune or beach resources.

A series of studies funded by the Virginia CZM Program and conducted by the Virginia Institute of Marine Science showed that extensive dune and beach resources were unprotected, especially from the effects of shoreline hardening structures designed to control shoreline erosion. Based on this new information the Virginia CZM Program's Coastal Policy Team, consisting of representatives from the program's network of coastal agencies and localities, supported the idea of expanding the act, and Virginia State Delegate Harvey Morgan sponsored the bill. As a result of the expanded legislation, more localities have the ability to manage these critical resources by adopting ordinances that would be administered by local wetlands boards. If a coastal locality chooses not to adopt the ordinance, then the Virginia Marine Resources Commission will regulate development affecting dunes and beaches in that locality.

Rhode Island Promotes Urban Waterfront Revitalization through its Metro Bay SAMP: The Metro Bay area, comprised of the cities of Cranston, East Providence, Providence and Pawtucket at the northern end of Narragansett Bay, is a former industrial hub for the region. However, over the years, the waterfront area along this region has become outdated and underutilized. With the help of the Rhode Island Coastal Resources Management Council (CRMC), the cities are now acting to make the region a more appealing place to live and work by improving the economic, social, and environmental resources of the working waterfront; attracting major developers with more predictable and efficient permitting; and providing recreation and access to the water.

To achieve these goals, the CRMC is coordinating with the cities, government agencies and community organizations to prepare a special area management plan (SAMP) for the Metro Bay area. The Metro Bay SAMP will provide a functional framework for future environmentally and economically sensitive redevelopment within the SAMP boundary, encompassing most of the waterfront in the four cities. One key effort of the Metro Bay SAMP has included establishing an Urban Coastal Greenway (UCG) policy, a new regulatory approach for coastal vegetative buffers in the urbanized environment of northern Narragansett Bay. The UCG provides a mechanism to redevelop the urban waterfront of the Metro Bay region in a way that integrates economic development with expanded public access along and to the shoreline, as well as the management, protection and restoration of valuable coastal habitats.

For example, the policy establishes buffer width, vegetation, and public access standards, and requires low impact development techniques to manage stormwater. However, the UCG also provides for increased flexibility compared to Rhode Island's standard buffer regulations. It established four different urban greenway zones (residential zone, area of particular concern zone, inner harbor and river zone, and development zone). Each zone has its own buffer standards. In addition, the UCG allows development to reduce the greenway width in return for site or coastal resource enhancements such as improved public access or habitat conservation.

The Urban Coastal Greenway policy is a vital part of the ongoing update of the Metro Bay SAMP, and will serve as the impetus for billions of dollars of redevelopment in the four cities. The policy will allow for a more predictable, flexible process for developers wanting to redevelop these former industrial areas while enhancing public access and protecting coastal resources. For additional information on the Metro Bay SAMP and the Urban Coastal Greenway policy visit www.crmc.state.ri.us/samp/metrobay.html

Indiana CZM Dunes Creek Project Received National Award*:* The Indiana Department of Natural Resources (DNR) was presented with the Award of Excellence by the National Association of Conservation Engineers (ACE) for the Dunes Creek daylighting project it completed in February 2006. "Daylighting" is an industry term for taking a stream that has been routed through a culvert and restoring it to an open channel, thereby exposing it to natural light. This was done to restore the stream's natural character and reduce storm-water runoff. The restored section is located within the Indiana Dunes State Park. In the 1930s, the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) directed the creek underground and into approximately 1,300 feet of concrete pipe beneath a parking lot. Approximately 500 feet of that stream section was daylighted and restored through this project. While one of the project goals was to restore Dunes Creek to a more natural look, the main driving force was to take advantage of the resulting water quality benefits. The stream empties into Lake Michigan, adjacent to the Indiana Dunes State Park bathing beach. High fecal coliform levels were occurring throughout the summer, forcing the beach to close periodically. Multiple state and federal agencies studied the issue for years, and concluded that the source of the coliform bacteria was not man made, but the result of runoff washing material from the adjacent woods into the creek during heavy rainfall. In addition to the beach problems, this created recurring erosion and flooding issues for the park. Restoration of the creek offered an opportunity to rectify these problems and improve both water quality and habitat.

This project is showing early signs of success. The newly planted vegetation has begun to grow and stabilize the bank. In addition, preliminary testing already has shown some reduction in coliform bacteria levels, even though experts predicted that it would take at least a year for the biological systems to begin to function as engineered. Ultimately this restoration project should lead to lower bacteria levels at the Indiana Dunes state park beach, and thus fewer days of beach closures.

Attachment D:
How to Submit a Performance Progress Report in NOAA Grants Online

1. Click the "Award" tab, located across the upper portion of your Grants Online page.
2. Click the “Search Report” link located on the left hand side of the page.
3. The “Search Financial and Performance Progress Reports” page is displayed. On this page, click the “Search” button to retrieve all reports available to you. In order to limit your selection to specific reports, populate the search criteria and click on the “Search.”
4. In the search results, locate and click on the “Progress Report” you wish to complete. The “Performance Progress Report” detail page is displayed.
5. On this page, in the blue text box above the “Spell Check” button, include a comment that your performance report and any relevant items are attached to this report. Then, upload the report itself with any additional files under the “Attachments” section. Please note that large attachments may not upload; limit the size of your attachments to less than 10 megabytes.
6. To upload attachments:
   a. Scroll to the bottom of the page and click the “Attachment” link.
   b. Click the “[+]” link
      - Another section will display allowing you to search your computer for the file.
      - Click the “Browse” and follow the prompts.
      - You must fill in the “Description” field with a short description of the attachment. If you do not enter a description, the attachments will NOT save.
      - Click the “Save Attachment” button and the attachment is uploaded to Grants Online.
      - Repeat until all needed attachments are included. Unfortunately it is not possible to upload more than one file at a time.
7. To start workflow, click the “Save and Return to Main” button. A message will appear confirming that you want to start workflow; click the “Yes” button.
8. This action generates a review task, which is sent to your “Task Inbox” for this request. The report has not been submitted until you review this task and select “Forward to Agency”. To forward the report to NOAA for review, it may take two cycles of “review” on your end. This is a functionality build into Grants Online to allow for hierarchical review and is not always relevant to Coastal Management awards; however, you must follow this process to ensure your report is sent to NOAA.
9. To submit the report, click the “Inbox” tab and then click on the “Tasks” link. You should see a task for the performance report; click the “View” link next to the task. The Launch page is displayed for the task. Select the action you wish to perform from the action dropdown menu, which initially should be “Forward Report to Recipient Authorized Representative.” If you wish, you can add a comment in the box for your Authorized Representative (Note: you have to hit the “Save” button for the comment to be recorded). Click the “Submit” button. The review task will then be forwarded to the Recipient Authorized Representative(s) in your organization.
10. The Authorized Representative will need to follow the same steps as in #9, only their action will be “Forward Report to Agency.” Note that if the person who initially created the report

also has the role of “Recipient Authorized Representative,” that person will have to process two tasks to submit the request to NOAA. Once “Forward Report to Agency” has been selected and “Submit” has been clicked, the report should have been finally submitted.

Office for Coastal Management
FY2015 Performance Progress Report Guidelines
Coastal Management Program Annual Awards (Sections 306, 306A, 309, and 310)

Introduction

This document provides NOAA Office for Coastal Management guidance for the submission of performance progress reports for financial assistance awards under Sections 306, 306A, 309, and 310 of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, as amended (CZMA). NOAA needs the information contained in performance progress reports to determine adherence by State, Commonwealth and Territory coastal management programs (coastal programs) to the terms of financial assistance awards; compliance with grant tasks; adherence to the approved management program and plan; progress on meeting Section 312 evaluation necessary actions or program suggestions; and the extent to which the coastal program is addressing management needs identified in Section 303(2)(A) through (K) of the CZMA.

Under the Federal Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990 (CFOA), the files of all federal agencies, including those of NOAA, have become subject to annual CFOA audit. These audits include a determination as to whether Federal grant files contain up-to-date financial reports and performance progress reports from recipients. If grant recipients have not submitted timely performance progress and/or financial reports as required by the Terms and Conditions of the award:

- NOAA cannot issue new grant awards,
- NOAA cannot approve post-award actions, and
- NOAA must deny access to funds under all financial assistance awards to that recipient.

The goal of Office for Coastal Management and NOAA's Grants Management Division (GMD) is to reduce the amount of paperwork required and staff time necessary to prepare and process performance progress reports while still providing necessary information.

General Reporting Requirements

Reporting frequency: Performance progress reports are divided into three sections: Section A (status of award tasks), Section B (status of program implementation activities), and Section C (success stories). For each open financial assistance award, coastal programs are required to submit performance progress reports on a semi-annual basis beginning from the start date of the award. Coastal programs must include Section A in every performance progress report and describe work performed under that award. Sections B and C should only be reported in the performance progress report for the most recent award and cover work performed under all open awards. Coastal programs should not submit quarterly performance progress reports. Although some coastal programs require quarterly performance reports from their sub-awardees and NOAA leaves this decision to the coastal program, please do not send these

quarterly reports under separate cover to NOAA. Instead, summarize sub-awardees' quarterly reports in the semiannual performance progress report.

***Reporting Deadline*:** Performance progress reports must be submitted no later than 30 days after the end of the performance period in order to ensure compliance with NOAA Standard Terms and Conditions, and to ensure compliance with the CFOA.

Electronic Reporting: All NOAA award recipients are deployed onto NOAA's online grants management system known as Grants Online. Therefore, all coastal programs MUST use Grants Online to submit their performance progress reports and, to the extent possible, associated work products. As there is only one module in Grants Online for each report, all sections of the performance progress report and work products must be submitted together. Also, in Grants Online, performance progress reports are submitted so that they are affiliated with a specific award. Thus, consolidated reports for all open awards are no longer feasible and coastal programs must submit a separate performance progress report for each open award.

In the Grants Online Performance Progress Report module, coastal programs can either choose to copy and paste short reports into the text box provided or attach a Word or PDF file of the performance progress report. Since the text box provided is small relative to the typical coastal program performance progress report, it is most likely easier to submit the performance progress report as an attached file. Individual task reports and report sections should be compiled into one comprehensive file. All work products available in electronic format should also be submitted as attached files with the performance progress report. If work products are as individual files, then the file name should clearly indicate the task with which they are affiliated. Performance progress reports and work products can be submitted in a variety of electronic formats, however, Adobe PDF or Microsoft Word are the most commonly used.

Office for Coastal Management recognizes that it may not be possible to submit all work products electronically (e.g., videos, education posters). In these cases, work products can still be submitted in hard copy directly to the state's liason. Please ensure the product is identified by grant, task number, and performance period so the report they are associated with is clear. Only ONE copy is needed. A step-by-step guide to submitting performance progress reports in Grants Online is in Attachment D.

***Last Performance Report*:** For coastal management awards, a comprehensive "final" report, covering all tasks over the life of the award, is not required. Instead, the Office for Coastal Management requires that the last report only cover open tasks and activities, clearly indicating when they are completed (after which it is no longer necessary to report on them). GMD has concurred with this decision (ref. Memorandum between Uravitch and Litton, "Final Performance Report Waiver," dated 12/28/98). The last performance progress report is due 30 days after the close of the final performance period and should be labeled as the last report for that award.

Reporting on Equipment and Real Property

Equipment or supplies at a cost of $5,000 or greater per unit value, including its fair market value, must be inventoried in the final progress report by completing standard form SF-428. Recipients who requested funds for real property (common to construction grants) or land acquisition must complete standard form SF-429. Recipients must report on equipment, supplies, and real property at a cost of $5,000 or greater purchased by any subrecipients or if equipment was obtained from a federal agency. More guidance on property definitions and forms is posted under: *http://coast.noaa.gov/funding/forms.html*.

CZM programs also must briefly address any significant equipment issues including how the equipment will be used after the project ends.

Coastal Zone Management Act Performance Measurement System: Congress directed NOAA to design and implement a performance measurement system to demonstrate national effectiveness in meeting the goals of the Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA). The CZMA Performance Measurement System was developed in cooperation with coastal programs to report performance measures at the national level. Guidance for the CZMA Performance Measurement System is issued separately and coastal programs are required to submit performance measure data annually according to that guidance. CZMA Performance Measurement System data will be used in combination with examples of program successes reported in Section C to communicate to stakeholders, including Congress, the importance of the National CZM Program.

The Office for Coastal Management will continue to work with coastal programs to improve and streamline the CZMA Performance Measurement System. To support such improvements, coastal programs are encouraged to include a task or sub-task in their awards related to implementation of the CZMA Performance Measurement System. Progress and implementation issues can then be reported for that task or sub-task in Section A of performance progress reports.

Performance Progress Report Sections: This guidance document provides descriptions, examples, and a format for the information that should be submitted in performance progress reports. Specific inconsistencies between Office for Coastal Management reporting requirements and state reporting systems should be resolved by the state program managers and the appropriate NOAA site liaison. Coastal programs are encouraged to make these reports as concise as possible. Narrative discussions can be particularly brief in cases where attachments (contracts, work products, meeting minutes, publications, public notices, etc.) provide a clear indication of progress. Attachments may be reports prepared for internal office purposes, reports prepared by the coastal program agency, or other statewide reports. Refer to Attachment A for examples.

Project of Special Merit (PSM) Progress Reports: PSM projects are selected competitively and awarded as individual agreements, separate from the state's annual CZM cooperative agreement. Therefore, PSM progress reports should be submitted and affiliated with the individual PSM award rather than with the annual cooperative agreement.

Progress Report Notifications
Coastal Programs are required to keep their Grants Online award profile up-to-date for its recipient administrator, authorized representative, and PI. Coastal Programs have the option to add any additional key personnel, such as the business or financial representatives.

Grants Online automated advance notifications of progress report deadlines, report reminders, and special award condition satisfaction deadlines are sent to the PI. If a coastal program has not identified a PI in the Grants Online award profile, the advance notifications and reminders are sent to the coastal program's authorized representatives and recipient administrators.

Grants Online automated advance notifications of financial report deadlines and report reminders are sent to the recipient's business and financial representatives. If a coastal program has not identified business and financial representatives in the Grants Online award profile, the advance notifications and reminders are sent to the coastal program's authorized representatives and recipient administrators.

Consequences of Delinquent Performance Progress and Financial Reports
NOAA requires that cooperative agreement recipient reporting is done in a timely manner. For this reason, Grants Online sends automated messages to recipient personnel listed in each award profile for any progress report delinquent 1 day or more; and for any financial report delinquent 2 days or more stating:

> The Grants Officer, in consultation with the Program Office, is authorized to take appropriate actions if recipients fail to meet their obligations under awards. Every grant and cooperative agreement contains a provision for suspension and/or termination of the award for failure to submit required reports, deficient project performance, poor financial management, non-payment of accounts receivable, and/or other non-compliance or deficiency problems.
>
> Enforcement actions may include, but are not limited to written correspondence delineating needed actions; suspension of payment, suspension of the award, termination of the award; or debarment and suspension of the recipient pursuant to 2 CFR § 200.338 – 200.342 (previously addressed under 15 CFR § 26 and 15 CFR § 14.62 or 15 CFR § 24.43, as applicable).
>
> If any reports are delinquent by 15 days or more, recipients can expect a suspension of payments action to commence within the next 15 days. If any reports are delinquent by 30 days or more, recipients can expect suspension of the Award within the next 15 days. More serious actions may also be considered.

Grants Online sends follow-up messages to recipients with delinquent progress reports every

10 days until the delinquency is resolved. The following NOAA officials are copied in messages about delinquent reports: federal program officer and the line agency's Grants Management Advisory Representative.

Grants Online sends follow-up messages to recipients with delinquent financial reports on the 1st and 16th of the month following the report deadline until the delinquency is resolved. The following NOAA officials are copied in messages about delinquent reports: federal program officer and NOAA GMD grants specialist.

Performance Progress Report Title: Please include the following information in a title or on a cover page of the report:

Performance Progress Report for State Cooperative Agreement No.: NA15NOS419XXXX
for the Period from _____ to _____

Section A: Progress and Status of Award Tasks

Section A is reported semi-annually for each open award. Section A describes the status of each Section 306, 306A (if applicable), 309, and 310 (if applicable) cooperative agreement task and relevant special award conditions.
The report must be detailed enough to provide NOAA with a clear understanding of what has been accomplished under each task during the performance period. It must also be informative enough to provide NOAA with preliminary notice that revisions to a task or the award may be necessary due to problems encountered during the performance period. However, describing potential award changes in the performance progress report does not replace the need to formally request such changes.

Section A should be organized in the following format for each task:

1. Task number and title, as written in the award application.

2. Status of associated special award conditions.

3. Description of implementation progress (e.g., activities, key meetings held, permits processed, contracts or work products completed, and summaries of findings for studies).
    a. For each 309 task, describe progress in achieving program changes as identified in the coastal program's approved Section 309 Assessment and Strategy.

4. Status and description of task milestones or outcomes completed. If required work products, outcomes, or deadlines are not due for a task during the reporting period, the narrative should describe progress in achieving these outcomes.

5. Status of task as either "not started", "in-progress", "not on schedule" or "completed" (including date of completion). If status is either "not started" or "not on schedule", please include an explanation and plans to complete task outcomes.

Section B: Status of Section 312 Evaluation Progress, State Permits, Federal Consistency, and Program Changes

Section B.1(a. and b.): Section 312 Evaluation Progress should be reported on annually All other

elements of Section B need to be reported semi-annually. Section B reports should only be submitted with the performance progress report for the most recent award. Section B describes the work performed under all open awards directly related to coastal program implementation regarding: (1) Section 312 Evaluation Progress; (2) Permit administration, monitoring and enforcement, (3) Federal consistency, and (4) Program changes. Information reported under these topics should include sufficient detail to provide a clear understanding of the major activities, problems, controversies, and accomplishments during the performance period.

In the case of topics 2 and 3, states should submit quantitative information in chart or tabular form, as well as narratives that briefly describe the most significant aspects of the reporting elements; example charts are provided in Attachment B. Coastal programs may use existing state reporting mechanisms to provide the tabular data requested as long as the information that meets the reporting requirements is provided. When a topic area in Section B is also a grant task (and therefore reported under Section A), it is not necessary to repeat the same information in Section B, as long as all the required information is provided. The following provides a more detailed description of information to be reported under each topic of Section B.

Section B.1: Section 312 Evaluation Progress

Section B.1a describes status and progress in meeting any 'necessary actions' or 'program suggestions' identified in the most recent Section 312 Evaluation Findings. This section must be detailed enough to provide NOAA with a clear understanding of what has been accomplished to meet each necessary action or program suggestion during the performance period. This section should also provide NOAA with preliminary notice if the coastal program is not on schedule to meet requirements of the Section 312 evaluation findings. NOAA recognizes that not every necessary action or program suggestion will have activities to report during every performance period. If no activity occurred, simply indicate status in the narrative. Section B.1a should be organized in the following format for each necessary action and program suggestion:

1. Title or summary, including identification as a necessary action or program suggestion or recommendation (note: more recent evaluations use the term recommendation instead of program suggestion).

2. Description of progress in meeting requirements of the necessary action or program suggestion or recommendation.

3. Deadline(s), if established in Section 312 Evaluation Findings

4. Status of completion as either "not started", "in-progress" "not on schedule" or "completed" (including date of completion). If status is either "not started" or "not on schedule", please include an explanation and plans to address requirements.

Section B.1b describes status and progress towards meeting the 312 evaluation goals and objectives identified by the coastal program. This section should contain numeric data for each of the agreed upon three performance measures established for the current evaluation period. Coastal programs are required to report on their 312 Evaluation Metrics annually in the program's second semi-annual progress report (e.g., July 1 states would include Section B.1b reporting in the performance report due July 2016 and October 1 programs would include Section B.1b reporting in the performance report due October 2016). Section B.1.b must be reported on in the following format for each Evaluation Metric: :

1. Coastal Management Program Goal and Objective.

2. Title of Performance Measure.

3. Annual Data for Performance Measure.

4. Performance Measure Cumulative data total over entire evaluation period. Note: this cumulative total will start with the FY12 grant start, so FY12 annual data will equal cumulative data for the first reporting period.

5. Brief Narrative of state's progress in meeting Performance Measure target. Narrative should include documentation of the data used to demonstrate progress towards meeting performance measure target; a description of any significant accomplishments related to the Performance Measure, Goal, and/or Objective; and an explanation of any major obstacles encountered during the reporting period.

Further information on Section B.1. reporting can be found in the "Reporting Guidance for Recommendations and Evaluation Metrics," June 2013.

Section B.2: Permit Administration, Monitoring, and Enforcement

Section B.2 includes quantitative summary data on the total number and type of coastal program-mandated permit applications received, issued, or denied for core programs. This section also includes a brief description of any major on-going issues; controversial development projects or permit applications; significant violations detected and their resolution; and other enforcement actions. You may append news clippings, memos, etc., to support abbreviated summaries for highly controversial projects. If an item had been discussed in previous reports, please update this information as necessary.

In addition, describe the CZM agency's efforts to monitor activities of other state or local agencies (networked or otherwise); identify accomplishments or problems related to ensuring agency compliance with the approved CZM program; and where necessary, discuss actions to bring these agencies into compliance. If a coastal program is unable to provide information for one or more of these categories, please discuss this with your coastal program specialist.

Section B.3: Federal Consistency

Section B.3 includes both charts and narrative information that describe federal consistency reviews and activities during the performance period. The narrative report should briefly describe, in case study format, significant consistency reviews; specific examples of controversial projects; the type of project modifications required to meet consistency provisions; and important consistency negotiations during the reporting period.

The narrative should also report on efforts to improve the consistency review or coordination process (i.e., to develop regulations, guidelines or other advisory materials). Internal reports, etc. that address these issues may be attached in lieu of additional narrative in the performance progress report.

Section B.4: Program Changes

Section B.4 briefly summarizes significant or developing changes to a program's authorities or organizational structure that may affect the federally-approved CZM program in order to provide preliminary notice to NOAA of program change activities. Example activities include changes in CZM or other core program statutes; changes in organization or coordination agreements; amended regulations; approval of local coastal programs; and designation of special management areas. Development of any potential new authorities, programs, agreements, etc. for which the coastal program may seek incorporation should also be discussed and note any plans to submit a draft or formal program change. If no program change activities have occurred during the reporting period, please include a statement to that effect. This report is not a substitute for a draft or formal submission to NOAA of such program changes pursuant to 15 CFR 923.80-84.

Section C: Success Stories

Section C is reported semi-annually for accomplishments under any open award and should only be submitted with the performance progress report for the most recent award. Section C should include success stories from work performed under any open award or accomplishments of the coastal program during the performance period. The purpose of Section C is to collect information on innovative management, technical, and resource protection programs to share among coastal programs and to cite specific accomplishments under the national CZM program. The Office for Coastal Management has used examples of success stories in technical assistance bulletins, Congressional testimony, factsheets, other NOAA documents, and in discussions with other coastal programs. Examples provided in Section C are extremely beneficial to the National CZM Program to help demonstrate and communicate effectiveness.

For Section C, coastal programs will submit at least one or more examples of a project or instance where the coastal program has been successful in addressing coastal management

issues. Coastal programs have considerable flexibility in choosing Section C examples and are encouraged to use the six focus areas from the CZMA Performance Measurement System: government coordination, public access, coastal habitat, coastal water quality, coastal hazards, and coastal community development and coastal dependent uses. Other suggested areas of focus are the coastal program's role or state accomplishments in areas such as: federal consistency, legislative or regulatory improvements, state or regional coordination, and conflict resolution.

The narrative for each success story should include:

- Identification and description of the coastal resource management issue;
- If applicable, a geographic location of the project should be identified including community name, Congressional district, and other location information;
- Description of how the coastal program was involved;
- Summary of the accomplishment and outcomes such as improvements in increased resource protection and institutional relations (e.g., a Memorandum of Agreement with another agency to ensure that coastal policies are better addressed);
- Where possible, quantitative information on the degree of improvement (e.g., acres of wetlands protected as a result of increasing the state's monitoring and enforcement efforts); and
- Where possible, CZM federal and matching funds expended and associated state, federal, and local funds leveraged for the improvement.

It is recommended that each Section C success story be approximately one half to one single-spaced page in length. The description should include enough information that the Office for Coastal Management can use the report without requesting additional information. Coastal programs can attach any digital photos, reports, or other work products associated with the success story if a copy is not already provided through Sections A or B of the performance progress report. Examples of Section C success stories are provided in Attachment C.

OMB Control #0648-0119 Expires 11/30/2015. The Office for Coastal Management requires this information to report progress in relation to projected work schedules and stated objectives. The data will be used to assure compliance. Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 27 hours per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden to Joelle Gore, Acting Chief, Stewardship Division, NOAA Office for Coastal Management, 1305 East-West Hwy., 10th Floor, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910. This report is required under and is authorized under 15 CFR 24.40. Information submitted will be treated as public records. Notwithstanding any other provision of the law, no person is required to respond to, nor shall any person be subject to a penalty for failure to comply with collection information subject to the requirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act, unless that collection displays a currently valid OMB Control Number.

Attachment A

Section A: Section 306, 306A, 309, and 310 Tasks Status

'STATE' COASTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM
FY2015 AWARD NA15NOS419xxxx
July 1, 2015 - December 31, 2015 (1st Semi-Annual Report Period)

Task 306-1—Program Administration: No special award conditions.

The two staff funded under this task continued to oversee and implement a number of the major implementation activities as outlined in our grant. In the fall, contracts were executed for the local pass-through projects once we received notification via Grants Online that the award had been approved. The Program also hosted a workshop for potential grant applicants in the upcoming year in advance of the RFP due date of December 1. Staff reviewed the proposals and made preliminary selections of eligible projects. These will be forwarded to NOAA in the draft application due in March. Staff monitored the activities of the state legislature with respect to bills being considered that could impact the coastal program. Technical reviews were conducted for two pieces of proposed legislation (described further in our Section B report). The updated MOA between the Coastal Resources and the Water Quality Divisions was finalized and signed in December; a copy is included in Attachment 306-1. Staff continued to participate in the state dredging management workgroup and attended three meetings during the reporting period. Copies of the month-by-month program reports prepared for our Department head are also included in Attachment 306-1 to provide additional detail regarding staff and program activities.

Task Milestones or Outcomes Completed:

- Local FY2016 Grant Workshop held August 15, 2015
- FY2011 sub-award contracts completed September 1, 2015
- MOA between Coastal Resources and Water Quality Division finalized on December 3, 2015

Task Status: In progress; on track to be completed by June 30, 2015

Task 306-2—Permit Administration and Federal Consistency: No special award conditions.

Staff working under this task is responsible for administering the CZM Program's three major permitting programs. During this reporting period staff reviewed 84 development projects. Of these, 12 were major, 11 were local, and 19 were federal actions. A complete summary of permit and consistency activities can be found in the tables in Section B. Seven sites were visited to assess potential impacts to wetlands. Staff also conducted six meetings with applicants to explain the consistency review process. Included in Attachment 306-2 are

copies of significant consistency determinations and water quality certifications, as examples of on-going project review activities. One appeal was filed during this reporting period; a hearing has yet to be scheduled. Copies of two final decisions for appeals that were issued in this period are also included in the Attachment.

Task Milestones or Outcomes Completed:

- Task outcomes are ongoing

Status: In progress; on track to be completed by June 30, 2015

Task 306-3—Wetland Mitigation Study: No special award conditions.

The final version of the wetland mitigation study entitled "Saltwater Marsh Mitigation in Silver Bay," was completed in November and the CZM Program is preparing to release the results during the next reporting period. The next task progress report will include a summary of major findings from this study. To summarize, the study evaluated the relative success of 15 compensatory wetland mitigation projects performed from 2005-2007 around Silver Bay and recommended changes to the program's mitigation criteria and standards and tracking database. Although the study began late due to heavy rains in the spring, the study team was able to meet the planned target date for completion of the report. The Program will begin to evaluate the steps necessary to implement the proposed changes in the next reporting period. A copy of the study is included as Attachment 3.

Task Milestones or Outcomes Completed:

- Saltwater Marsh Mitigation in Silver Bay report published and distributed in November 2015

Status: In progress; on track to be completed by June 30, 2015

Task 306-4—Technical Assistance to Local Governments for Inspection Staff: No special award conditions.

Contracts were executed for three of the cities identified in our application and they have begun work. The fourth, Washington, had to be cancelled owing to an inability to come up with the required match. A request to NOAA to reprogram the approximately $25,000 in federal funds to a different locality or another task, will be submitted during the next reporting period.

Task Milestones or Outcomes Completed:

- Finalized contracts for 3 of 4 cities targeted by this task

Status: Not on track; Sub-award to one community was not completed and will be

reprogrammed to a different locality to accomplish task outcomes

Task 306A-1—Acorn Park Fishing Pier: Special award condition met: Title Opinion and Checklist submitted October 10, 2015.

This task has fallen 3 months behind schedule as the recipient was restricted from starting work on the project because they had not submitted a title opinion and project checklist. These documents were received in October and forwarded to NOAA immediately. The signed checklist was received from NOAA in November. The recipient anticipates being able compress the construction schedule so as to still complete the project within the original 18-month award period.

Task Milestones or Outcomes Completed:

- Finalized contract with city

Status: Not on schedule; contract with sub-awardees has been finalized with a compressed construction schedule for completion by June 30, 2015

Task 310-1—Development of New Setback Regulations: No special award conditions.

Work is progressing on schedule for this task, which relates to the Sect. 310 Hazards strategy to establish new setback regulations for development in beach and dune habitat. The interagency workgroup met twice during the reporting period; the second time to finally come to agreement on the new proposed setback distance. Consensus was reached in part based on the Division's completion of the new erosion rate calculations and shoreline change maps. Once a decision was made, staff were able to finalize the proposed rule language. The language will be presented to the Commission for consideration at their next quarterly meeting in March. Barring any complications, the rules should be adopted by fall 2011, as planned. Subsequent to that, the rules will be submitted to NOAA as a routine program change. A copy of the draft rules highlighting the revisions is included as Attachment 4.

Task Milestones or Outcomes Completed:

- Held 2 interagency workgroup meetings
- Issued new erosion rate and shoreline change maps
- Completed draft rules for interagency comments

Status: In progress; on schedule for completion by June 30, 2015

Attachment B

Section B: Status of Section 312 Evaluation Progress, State Permits, Federal Consistency, and Program Changes

Section B:
FY2015 AWARD NA15NOS419xxxx
FY2015AWARD NA15NOS419xxxx
July 1, 2015 - December 31, 2015

B.1a: Status of Section 312 Evaluation Progress

Necessary Action: *Routine Program Changes: Program must submit all outstanding program changes within six months of receipt of final evaluation findings issued on October 15, 2008. Following submission of all outstanding program changes, program must work with their Office for Coastal Management program liaison to develop a schedule for submitting future program changes on a regular basis. Program will provide semi-annual updates to NOAA describing progress in addressing this Necessary Action".*

Program has established a workgroup to hold regular meetings to review RPC needs and develop regular requests. Staff will use the RPC reporting section provided within Section B reports to submit a semi-annual RPC approval request. Beginning with the next Section B report, all RPCs for the performance period will be formally submitted to NOAA. On Dec. 11, 2015, staff submitted to NOAA a draft RPC document for comment and review to ensure that the product meets expectations.

Deadline: June 11, 2015
Status: In progress; on schedule to meet deadline

Program Suggestion: To accelerate efforts to incorporate its coastal hazard planning measures into State and local level decision-making process.

RESPONSE – In addition to legislative initiatives, the Program has developed mapping applications to provide centralized access to coastal data and mapping tools to visualize, share, map and analyze data needed to assist coastal hazard planning and has increased the availability of technical and financial assistance to local communities. The Program completed development of wetland adaptation area data, made available through the Coastal Atlas, to incorporate wetland habitat and coastal hazard planning measures into State land conservation decision-making processes and deliver the information to local communities to help inform local land planning efforts.

To enhance the delivery of technical assistance to coastal community partners related to coastal hazards, sea level rise and climate change adaptation, the Program re-focused its annual grants and funding assistance program (to better serve the on-the-ground community needs. The

Program now advances adaptation by helping communities assess vulnerability, identify how to address gaps and fund projects to implement changes that reduce vulnerability.

These accomplishments have accelerated efforts to incorporated coastal hazard planning measures into State and local level decision-making processes.

Status: Completed.

B.1b 312 Evaluation Measures

Performance Measure: *The miles of coastal trails newly available to the public as a result of some technical or financial assistance from the coastal management program*

2015 Data: 10 miles of coastal trails were newly available to the public
Cumulative Data (2012-2017): 10 new trail miles available to the public.

The 10 mile long Green River trail segment extension officially opened to the public on January 2, 2015. A map of the new trail segment with location information is found in attachment X. The Program used section 306 funds in award # NA13…. to support the Green River Conservancy's planning and engineer design work. In FY2011, the Program funded planning and design for the 3 mile Red Rock Trail segment; the local partners have secured construction funding and we anticipate that construction on this trail segment will begin in summer 2016. It should be noted that the FY16 state DOT budget for new trail construction has been cut by 50% from FY15 funding. The CZM program is working with local partners to develop alternative funding sources; however, we anticipate that the FY16 trail mileage will be less than originally anticipated.

Section B.2: Permit Administration, Monitoring, and Enforcement

Permit Administration: The coastal program did not receive any unusual or controversial permit applications during the performance period. A summary of the total permits filed, issued, and denied are categorized by core coastal program and attached in Chart #1.

Monitoring State Consistency: The mitigation workgroup for state and local agencies held its annual mitigation review meeting on September 15, 2015. During the meeting, agencies reviewed state and local tidal wetland and beach/dune permits issued with mitigation requirements for adherence with coastal program policies. The workgroup found that all mitigation requirements adhered to coastal program policies. However, the workgroup agreed to update technical guidance related to "in-kind" mitigation.

Enforcement: The program obtained a favorable ruling regarding its authority to order the removal of houses on the public beach under the State Open Beaches Act (OBA),

NAT. RES. CODE §§ 61.001-.026, and state law authorizing removal orders for unauthorized structures on state-owned submerged land, NAT. RES. CODE §§ 11.012(c), 11.041, 11.077, 51.302.

***Severance v. State Commissioner*, Cause No. 4:06-CV-2467, U.S. District Court, Southern District of State.** Person x, a California resident, purchased three houses in 'city'that were on the public beach. Through the Pacific Legal Foundation, a property rights activist group, person x filed a federal lawsuit against the state commissioner in his official capacity, claiming that the possibility of enforcement of the Open Beaches Act through litigation for removal violated their constitutional rights. Person x argued that the imposition of the "rolling beach easement" which put the house on the beach is a governmental taking of property for public use without just compensation. In May 2007, United States District Judge granted the state's motion to dismiss Severance's claims on a number of grounds. Severance appealed the district court's dismissal to the U.S. Court of Appeals. Briefing is complete. Oral argument has not yet been scheduled.

Section B.3: Federal Consistency

The coastal program reviewed 108 federal permit and license applications, of which nine were above the Program's established thresholds. The average time taken to review federal permit and license applications was twelve days. A summary of federal consistency reviews is given in Chart III, "Federal Licenses and Permits."

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service contacted the coastal program to enter into early coordination discussions regarding the issuance of new maps for the Coastal Barriers Resources System in the state's coastal zone. Regular meetings have been scheduled for the next 6 months to coordinate this initiative.

In respect to permit streamlining, the program was informed at a meeting in July that the state has agreed to assume permit evaluation of the USACE pier General Permit. (A transfer timeline had not been identified as of this writing.) Additionally, the program was informed that the USACE plans to monitor usage of the boat ramp GP for specific bay systems before determining whether to offer permit evaluation responsibilities to a state agency. The program is also being kept informed regarding possible development of additional GP.

Section B.4: Program Changes

The interagency coastal council met on September 15, 2015 and reviewed proposed changes to state policies that are part of the coastal program network. Networked state agencies agreed to develop a summary of all proposed rule changes that will affect the coastal program by March 2015. An analysis of these summaries will be provided in the next performance progress report.

Examples of Permit Administration Status Charts for B.2

These charts are meant as guides. States may submit this data in another format if one is used by the applicable agency as long as the same information is included, or else manipulate the data to fit charts of this type.

Chart #1—Summary of Permits
(for coastal programs with direct permitting authority or if not, the networked permit and enforcement agencies, as well as local governments if the program has approved local components - indicate as appropriate)

State/Local Permitting Agency (Coastal Management Agency or Network Agency)	Core Program or Type of Permit Activity (where applicable, indicate major or minor)	Total Applications Filed	Total Permits Issued	Total Permits Denied
Department of Environmental Quality	*Tidal wetlands fill*	*10*	*7*	*3*
Department of Marine Resources	*Submerged Lands*			
Local government (if appropriate)	*Stormwater management permit*			
Total Activity				

Examples of Federal Consistency Status Charts for Section B.3

Chart #2—Direct Federal Agency Activities (Section 307(c)(1) and (2))
- Each individual project acted on during the past six months should be listed.

Federal Agency	Activity or Project	Concurrence	Non-concurrence		Time of Review
			Insufficient information	Inconsistent with state policies	
DOD/ACOE	*Dredge Material Disposal - Port Bienville Harbor*			*x*	*45 days*

Chart #3—Federal Licenses and Permits (Section 307 (c)(3)(A))
- Group projects by federal agency and type of license or permit

Federal Licensing or Permit Agency	Type of Permit	Number of Permits	Number of Concurrences	Number of Non-concurrences		Time of Review
				Insufficient information	Inconsistent with state policies	
DOD/ACOE	*Section 10*	*6*	*3*	*1*	*2*	*60 days*

Chart #4—Federal Licenses and Permit Activities Described in Detail in OCS Plans (Section 307(c)(3)(B))
- List each individual project

Federal Agency	Project Name and Plan of Exploration or Development	Concurrence	Non-concurrence		Time of Review
			Insufficient information	Inconsistent with state policies	
DOI/MMS	*Santa Lucia Unit - P0007 (POE)*			*x*	*6 days*

Chart #5—Federal Assistance to State and Local Governments (Section 307(d))

Agency	Type of Assistance	Total	Concurrence	Non-concurrence		Time of Review
				Insufficient information	Inconsistent with state policies	
HUD		*3*	*3*			

Attachment C

Examples of Section C Success Stories

Virginia CZM Efforts Result in Dune, Beach Protection: Virginia Governor Timothy Kaine signed legislation expanding the reach of the Virginia Coastal Primary Sand Dunes and Beaches Act to the entire coastal zone (roughly the area east of Interstate 95) on February 22nd. Passage of the legislation is the culmination of years of coordination and research by the Virginia Coastal Zone Management (CZM) Program. At the time of the original dune act legislation in 1980, it was known that coastal primary sand dunes existed in nine localities, but there was no comprehensive inventory of dune or beach resources.

A series of studies funded by the Virginia CZM Program and conducted by the Virginia Institute of Marine Science showed that extensive dune and beach resources were unprotected, especially from the effects of shoreline hardening structures designed to control shoreline erosion. Based on this new information the Virginia CZM Program's Coastal Policy Team, consisting of representatives from the program's network of coastal agencies and localities, supported the idea of expanding the act, and Virginia State Delegate Harvey Morgan sponsored the bill. As a result of the expanded legislation, more localities have the ability to manage these critical resources by adopting ordinances that would be administered by local wetlands boards. If a coastal locality chooses not to adopt the ordinance, then the Virginia Marine Resources Commission will regulate development affecting dunes and beaches in that locality.

Rhode Island Promotes Urban Waterfront Revitalization through its Metro Bay SAMP: The Metro Bay area, comprised of the cities of Cranston, East Providence, Providence and Pawtucket at the northern end of Narragansett Bay, is a former industrial hub for the region. However, over the years, the waterfront area along this region has become outdated and underutilized. With the help of the Rhode Island Coastal Resources Management Council (CRMC), the cities are now acting to make the region a more appealing place to live and work by improving the economic, social, and environmental resources of the working waterfront; attracting major developers with more predictable and efficient permitting; and providing recreation and access to the water.

To achieve these goals, the CRMC is coordinating with the cities, government agencies and community organizations to prepare a special area management plan (SAMP) for the Metro Bay area. The Metro Bay SAMP will provide a functional framework for future environmentally and economically sensitive redevelopment within the SAMP boundary, encompassing most of the waterfront in the four cities. One key effort of the Metro Bay SAMP has included establishing an Urban Coastal Greenway (UCG) policy, a new regulatory approach for coastal vegetative buffers in the urbanized environment of northern Narragansett Bay. The UCG provides a mechanism to redevelop the urban waterfront of the Metro Bay region in a way that integrates economic development with expanded public access along and to the shoreline, as well as the management, protection and restoration of valuable coastal habitats.

For example, the policy establishes buffer width, vegetation, and public access standards, and requires low impact development techniques to manage stormwater. However, the UCG also provides for increased flexibility compared to Rhode Island's standard buffer regulations. It established four different urban greenway zones (residential zone, area of particular concern zone, inner harbor and river zone, and development zone). Each zone has its own buffer standards. In addition, the UCG allows development to reduce the greenway width in return for site or coastal resource enhancements such as improved public access or habitat conservation.

The Urban Coastal Greenway policy is a vital part of the ongoing update of the Metro Bay SAMP, and will serve as the impetus for billions of dollars of redevelopment in the four cities. The policy will allow for a more predictable, flexible process for developers wanting to redevelop these former industrial areas while enhancing public access and protecting coastal resources. For additional information on the Metro Bay SAMP and the Urban Coastal Greenway policy visit www.crmc.state.ri.us/samp/metrobay.html

Indiana CZM Dunes Creek Project Received National Award*:* The Indiana Department of Natural Resources (DNR) was presented with the Award of Excellence by the National Association of Conservation Engineers (ACE) for the Dunes Creek daylighting project it completed in February 2006. "Daylighting" is an industry term for taking a stream that has been routed through a culvert and restoring it to an open channel, thereby exposing it to natural light. This was done to restore the stream's natural character and reduce storm-water runoff. The restored section is located within the Indiana Dunes State Park. In the 1930s, the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) directed the creek underground and into approximately 1,300 feet of concrete pipe beneath a parking lot. Approximately 500 feet of that stream section was daylighted and restored through this project. While one of the project goals was to restore Dunes Creek to a more natural look, the main driving force was to take advantage of the resulting water quality benefits. The stream empties into Lake Michigan, adjacent to the Indiana Dunes State Park bathing beach. High fecal coliform levels were occurring throughout the summer, forcing the beach to close periodically. Multiple state and federal agencies studied the issue for years, and concluded that the source of the coliform bacteria was not man made, but the result of runoff washing material from the adjacent woods into the creek during heavy rainfall. In addition to the beach problems, this created recurring erosion and flooding issues for the park. Restoration of the creek offered an opportunity to rectify these problems and improve both water quality and habitat.

This project is showing early signs of success. The newly planted vegetation has begun to grow and stabilize the bank. In addition, preliminary testing already has shown some reduction in coliform bacteria levels, even though experts predicted that it would take at least a year for the biological systems to begin to function as engineered. Ultimately this restoration project should lead to lower bacteria levels at the Indiana Dunes state park beach, and thus fewer days of beach closures.

Attachment D:
How to Submit a Performance Progress Report in NOAA Grants Online

1. Click the "Award" tab, located across the upper portion of your Grants Online page.
2. Click the “Search Report” link located on the left hand side of the page.
3. The “Search Financial and Performance Progress Reports” page is displayed. On this page, click the “Search” button to retrieve all reports available to you. In order to limit your selection to specific reports, populate the search criteria and click on the “Search.”
4. In the search results, locate and click on the “Progress Report” you wish to complete. The “Performance Progress Report” detail page is displayed.
5. On this page, in the blue text box above the “Spell Check” button, include a comment that your performance report and any relevant items are attached to this report. Then, upload the report itself with any additional files under the “Attachments” section. Please note that large attachments may not upload; limit the size of your attachments to less than 10 megabytes.
6. To upload attachments:
   a. Scroll to the bottom of the page and click the “Attachment” link.
   b. Click the “[+]” link
      - Another section will display allowing you to search your computer for the file.
      - Click the “Browse” and follow the prompts.
      - You must fill in the “Description” field with a short description of the attachment. If you do not enter a description, the attachments will NOT save.
      - Click the “Save Attachment” button and the attachment is uploaded to Grants Online.
      - Repeat until all needed attachments are included. Unfortunately it is not possible to upload more than one file at a time.
7. To start workflow, click the “Save and Return to Main” button. A message will appear confirming that you want to start workflow; click the “Yes” button.
8. This action generates a review task, which is sent to your “Task Inbox” for this request. The report has not been submitted until you review this task and select “Forward to Agency”. To forward the report to NOAA for review, it may take two cycles of “review” on your end. This is a functionality build into Grants Online to allow for hierarchical review and is not always relevant to Coastal Management awards; however, you must follow this process to ensure your report is sent to NOAA.
9. To submit the report, click the “Inbox” tab and then click on the “Tasks” link. You should see a task for the performance report; click the “View” link next to the task. The Launch page is displayed for the task. Select the action you wish to perform from the action dropdown menu, which initially should be “Forward Report to Recipient Authorized Representative.” If you wish, you can add a comment in the box for your Authorized Representative (Note: you have to hit the “Save” button for the comment to be recorded). Click the “Submit” button. The review task will then be forwarded to the Recipient Authorized Representative(s) in your organization.
10. The Authorized Representative will need to follow the same steps as in #9, only their action will be “Forward Report to Agency.” Note that if the person who initially created the report

also has the role of “Recipient Authorized Representative,” that person will have to process two tasks to submit the request to NOAA. Once “Forward Report to Agency” has been selected and “Submit” has been clicked, the report should have been finally submitted.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Office for Coastal Management

MAR 26 2015

MEMORANDUM FOR: Commonwealth, State, and Territorial Coastal Program Managers

THROUGH: Chris Cartwright
Chief Financial Officer, National Ocean Service

FROM: Joelle Gore
Acting Chief, Stewardship Division

SUBJECT: FY 2015 Final Funding Guidance and Allocations
Coastal Zone Management Act Sections 306/306A and 309

This funding guidance is based on the funding levels contained in the FY 2015 Omnibus Budget Act. This Act contains funding for Sections 306/306A and 309 of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, as amended (CZMA). This memorandum provides guidance on the allocation and uses of these funds. If you have any questions about this guidance, I can be reached at (301) 563-1177, or via e-mail at joelle.gore@noaa.gov.

Funding Facts

	2015 CZMA Funding *
Section 306/306A/309*	$ 65,782,561
CNPCP Implementation	$0
Deobligated Funds	$0
Totals	$ 65,782,561

* Figures reflect the Appropriation of $66,146,000, less a 0.6% withhold to meet Congress de-obligation target, and a 0.1% assessment for the Hollings Scholarship program.

Overview

The FY 2015 funding is derived from the FY15 Omnibus Budget Act, less a 0.6% withhold for deobligations from all operational programs to contribute to the Congressional de-obligation target, and a 0.1% assessment for the Hollings Scholarship program. There are no deobligated funds available from prior years that are added into the allocation.

The 2015 allocation reflects the use of updated coastal population numbers taken from the 2010 U.S. Census for "coastal counties" or their equivalent jurisdictions, which was updated and vetted with the state and territorial Coastal Management Programs (CMPs).

Section 306/306A and Section 309 Allotments

After the above described adjustments, there is $65,782,561 in appropriated funds available in FY 2015 for Sections 306/306A and 309. The CZMA requires that between ten and twenty percent of the Section 306/309 appropriation be directed toward Section 309, up to a maximum of $10,000,000. We will direct the statutory maximum of $10,000,000 of the appropriation toward Section 309, leaving $55,782,561 for Section 306/306A. The Section 306/306A funds require a 1 to 1 match and are available to states and territories with federally-approved coastal zone management programs. State and territorial allocations are provided in the attached table (Attachment 1).

Those states and territories that have successfully completed Section 309 assessments and strategies are eligible for Section 309 funding. These funds require no match. $9,000,000 of the Section 309 funds will be awarded through the weighted formula. The primary focus of these Section 309 funds will be to implement the 5th year of the approved 2011-2015 strategies. In addition, $1,000,000 of the Section 309 funds will be awarded as Projects of Special Merit (PSMs). These projects have been selected through a competitive process and will be awarded through separate awards.

Implementation of Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Control Programs (CNPs)

No funding was appropriated for implementing Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Programs in FY 2015. We understand that this presents difficulties for some states and territories, and we will provide flexibility in funding relevant implementation projects with Section 306 funds.

Section 312 Evaluations and Evaluation Metrics

Applications should include language in a new or existing task that indicates that the CMP will collect data for their three evaluation metrics and report annually on the data and their open evaluation recommendations. The FY 2015 performance report guidance and "Reporting Guidance for Recommendations and Evaluation Metrics published June 2013" includes additional information. Programs selected for evaluation in FY16 should include language in their application in a new or existing task describing the CMP's participation in the evaluation.

Support of NOAA Strategic Priorities

These CZMA Section 306 and 309 funds support NOAA's strategic priorities as described in its Next Generation Strategic Plan (NGSP), which can be found at http://www.ppi.noaa.gov/ngsp.html. These funds will be used in part by CMPs to support comprehensive land and water use planning and management activities that:

- lead to resilient coastal communities that can adapt to the impacts of hazards and climate change;
- incorporate a greater understanding of the risks of sea level rise, changes in Great Lakes hydrology and water levels, and other climate impacts to reduce the vulnerability of coastal communities and ecosystem resources; and assist marine resource managers to prepare for and respond to the impacts of a changing climate, ocean acidification, and other climate impacts;
- support sound ocean management; or
- maintain and improved coastal water quality.

As in FY 2014, we want to highlight the objective in the NGSP that envisions *"resilient coastal*

communities that can adapt to the impacts of hazards and climate change." A key element of resilient coastal communities is sound floodplain management, which is recognized in the CZMA regulations through the requirement that state CMPs adhere to Executive Order 11988 on floodplain management. The Office for Coastal Management encourages states and territories to continue to use these funds to undertake activities to further enhance floodplain management in the context of their CMP goals and objectives.

We encourage you to continue to consider these priorities in the development of your annual work programs as an opportunity to better demonstrate the linkages between the National Coastal Zone Management Program and NOAA strategic priorities, and for developing opportunities to access a broader array of NOAA and other resources to leverage CZMA funds to their fullest extent.

Application Procedures

We continue to encourage you to work with your coastal management specialists early on to develop your award so that applications for July 1 start date awards and October 1 start date awards can be submitted to OCRM by the appropriate dates included in the attached application schedule (attachment 2). We are happy to provide you with an updated Coastal and Marine Management Program (CAMMP) system which can be accessed at (https://csc.noaa.gov/cammp/) to develop your application, the Grants.gov system (www.Grants.gov) to submit your formal application, and use Grants Online system (https://grantsonline.rdc.noaa.gov/) for the rest of the processing.

Notice Information

According to the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, as amended (CZMA), the Secretary of Commerce may make grants to eligible coastal states. Coastal states are defined as states that are in, or bordering on, the Atlantic, Pacific, or Arctic Oceans, the Gulf of Mexico, Long Island Sound, or one or more of the Great Lakes. For the purposes of the CZMA, the term also includes Puerto

Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and American Samoa. This notice is being distributed to all eligible parties, and substitutes for the Federal Register notice required for Federal grant programs.

cc:
CCartwright, NOAA
JPayne
JKing, NOAA
PScholz, NOAA
TMorris, NOAA
DPorter, NOAA
ASimpson-Porter, NOAA
MMunson, CSO

Attachment #1: Final FY2015 Allocations for CZMA Sections 306/306A and 309

	Section 306	Section 309 WF	CNP Base
Total Funding	55,782,561	9,000,000	0
Base Funding	674,000	72,000	
Maximum Funding	1,996,000	520,000	

STATE	Section 306	Section 309 WF	Total
Alabama	1,328,000	93,000	1,421,000
Alaska	0	0	0
American Samoa	792,000	75,000	867,000
California	1,996,000	520,000	2,516,000
Connecticut	1,805,561	152,000	1,957,561
Delaware	1,219,000	88,000	1,307,000
Florida	1,996,000	520,000	2,516,000
Georgia	1,996,000	293,000	2,289,000
Guam	806,000	76,000	882,000
Hawaii	1,996,000	171,000	2,167,000
Illinois	1,996,000	0	1,996,000
Indiana	911,000	80,000	991,000
Louisiana	1,996,000	520,000	2,516,000
Maine	1,996,000	438,000	2,434,000
Maryland	1,996,000	508,000	2,504,000
Massachusetts	1,996,000	353,000	2,349,000
Michigan	1,996,000	520,000	2,516,000
Minnesota	895,000	79,000	974,000
Mississippi	1,065,000	84,000	1,149,000
New Hampshire	891,000	79,000	970,000
New Jersey	1,996,000	494,000	2,490,000
New York	1,996,000	520,000	2,516,000
North Carolina	1,996,000	423,000	2,419,000
Northern Mariana Islands	857,000	77,000	934,000
Ohio	1,620,000	132,000	1,752,000
Oregon	1,996,000	219,000	2,215,000
Pennsylvania	1,564,000	125,000	1,689,000
Puerto Rico	1,996,000	172,000	2,168,000
Rhode Island	1,263,000	89,000	1,352,000
South Carolina	1,996,000	375,000	2,371,000
Texas	1,996,000	520,000	2,516,000
U.S. Virgin Islands	846,000	0	846,000
Virginia	1,996,000	520,000	2,516,000
Washington	1,996,000	517,000	2,513,000
Wisconsin	1,996,000	168,000	2,164,000
TOTALS	55,782,561	9,000,000	64,782,561

Total 309 PSM Funds	$1,000,000
Total 306/309 Appropriation	$65,782,561

Attachment #2

2015 Coastal Zone Management Act
Cooperative Agreement Application Schedule

ACTIVTY	Schedule for States with July 1, 2015 Start dates	Schedule for States with October 1, 2015 Start dates
State submits draft application package (via CAMMP)	March 13, 2015	March 27, 2015
OCM provides comments to state on Draft application	March 24, 2015	April 24, 2015
State provides Final Application to OCM via Grants.gov/Grants On-Line	April 1, 2015	May 8, 2015
OCM submits cooperative agreement application package to NOAA Grants Management Division via GOL	April 17, 2015	May 29, 2015

Attachment #3

Addition Guidance and Reminders

To improve management of the cooperative agreements and be consistent with Federal and NOAA-specific financial requirements, we would like to provide the following reminders and guidance on:

Application Submission

Final guidance has been issued for the new OMB Uniform Grant Guidance ("super-circular") which supersedes requirements from previous OMB Circulars. The new OMB Uniform Grant Guidance will apply to all new CZM awards. For more information, visit https://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/grants_docs

CAMMP is still being used this year. Your program should have received account information by now. Please contact your specialist orcammphelp@noaa.gov if you do run into any problems with CAMMP. The new link for CAMMP is https://csc.noaa.gov/cammp/"

With regard to Grants.gov, to find the CZMA Federal Funding Opportunity (FFO) announcement and obtain the application materials, you need to do the following:

(1) Go to www.grants.gov;

(2) Under FOR APPLICANTS tab on Left select "Apply for grants;"

(3) Select "Download a Grant Application package" next to STEP 1 button;

(4) Enter Funding Opportunity Number: **NOAA-NOS-OCM-2015-2004427** for July 1 start dates and **NOAA-NOS-OCM-2015-2004429** for October 1 start dates and you should get the files. (OCM will provide you with the FFO numbers as soon as the FFOs have been published).

Also you will need to make sure that your Central Contractor Registration (CCR) is up-to date. All recipients needed to renew their registration after August 9, 2011. If you need to update your CCR go to www.grants.gov and click on "*Get Registered*" on the left hand side bar, then click on "*Organization Registration*," and then click on "*Step 2 Register with CCR*" and follow the directions.

Award Administration

Programs with multiple CZM awards open simultaneously should plan to allocate administrative staff and fringe time proportionately; in order to properly account for the time spent administering each open award. We encourage you to work with your coastal management specialist and NOAA's Grants Management Division to determine how best to account for award administrative time for each open award.

Signage at 306A Construction Projects

We would like to remind recipients that for any CZMA Section 306A construction or acquisition project, that NOAA Special Award Conditions require that temporary (during construction) and

permanent signage be placed at the site that identify the project and indicate that the project is being funded under the Coastal Zone Management Act, by NOAA's Office for Coastal Management, in conjunction with the State Coastal Management Program.

These signs need to feature the name and/or logo of NOAA, as well as the name of the National Coastal Zone Management Program, and acknowledgement of the State/Territorial CZM program as appropriate given the sign's overall design. See Coastal Zone Management Act Section 306A Guidance (http://coastalmanagement.noaa.gov/backmatter/media/guide306a.pdf) at page 16.

Americans with Disabilities Act Requirements

For those undertaking Section 306A construction projects, as of March 15th 2014, all new construction and alteration projects must comply with the 2010 Americans with Disabilities Act standards (see http://www.ada.gov/2010ADAstandards_index.htm). In past years these new standards were only recommended – now they are required.

Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act (FFATA) of 2006 Requirements

Since 2011, the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 (FFATA) requires "Prime Grant Recipients" of Federal awards, including CZMA recipients, that provide sub-awards greater than, or equal to $25,000, to adhere to FFATA sub-award reporting requirements as outlined in the OMB guidance issued August 27, 2010. The prime awardee (i.e., the CZMA program) is required to file a FFATA sub-award report, through the FFATA Sub-award Reporting System (FSRS), "by the end of the month following the month in which the prime recipient awards any sub-grant greater than or equal to $25,000." The reporting requirements are located in Appendix A of 2 C.F.R. Part 170 and are available on www.fsrs.gov and GPO's FDsys website: http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/CFR-2011-title2-vol1/pdf/CFR-2011-title2-vol1-part170-appA.pdf.

The sub-awardee is not required to report information to FSRS. Reporting of information regarding executive compensation data for sub-awardees, or any other information associated with sub-awards is the responsibility of the prime recipient. The sub-awardee, however, does have an obligation to provide to the prime grant awardee all information required for such reporting.

"Subawards" are defined as either subcontracts, or grants-specific sub-awards. A "subcontract," means "a subcontract awarded directly by a contractor to furnish supplies or services (including construction) for performance of a prime contract, but excludes supplier agreements with vendors, such as long-term arrangements for materials or supplies that would normally be applied to a contractor's general and administrative expenses or indirect cost." For grants, a "subaward" means "a legal instrument to provide support for the performance of any portion of the substantive project or program for which the recipient received the award."

For more information such as user guides, FAQs, and an on-line demonstration please see the FSRS website https://www.fsrs.gov.

permanent signage be placed at the site that identify the project and indicate that the project is being funded under the Coastal Zone Management Act, by NOAA's Office for Coastal Management, in conjunction with the State Coastal Management Program.

These signs need to feature the name and/or logo of NOAA, as well as the name of the National Coastal Zone Management Program, and acknowledgement of the State/Territorial CZM program as appropriate given the sign's overall design. See Coastal Zone Management Act Section 306A Guidance (http://coastalmanagement.noaa.gov/docs/mandates/guide306a.pdf) at page 10.

Accessibility with Disabilities Act Requirements

For those undertaking Section 306A construction projects, as of March 15th 2014, all new construction and alteration projects must comply with the 2010 Americans with Disabilities Act standards (see http://www.ada.gov/2010ADAstandards_index.htm). In past years these new standards were only recommended – now they are required.

Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act (FFATA) of 2006 Requirements

Since 2011, the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 (FFATA) requires "Prime Grant Recipients" of Federal awards, including CZMA recipients, that provide sub-awards greater than, or equal to $25,000, to adhere to FFATA sub-award reporting requirements as outlined in the OMB guidance issued August 27, 2010. The prime awardee (i.e. the CZMA program) is required to file a FFATA sub-award report, through the FFATA Sub-award Reporting System (FSRS), "by the end of the month following the month in which the prime recipient awards any sub-grant greater than or equal to $25,000." The reporting requirements are located in Appendix A of 2 C.F.R. Part 170 and are available on www.gpo.gov and OMB's FDsys website: http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/CFR-2011-title2-vol1/pdf/CFR-2011-title2-vol1-part170-app A.pdf

The sub-awardee is not required to report information to FSRS. Reporting of information regarding executive compensation data for sub-awardees, or any other information associated with sub-awards is the responsibility of the prime recipient. The sub-awardee, however, does have an obligation to provide to the prime grant awardee all information required for such reporting.

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For more information such as user guides, FAQs, and an on-line demonstration please see the FSRS website https://www.fsrs.gov.

I. Executive Summary

The National Institute of Standards and Technology's (NIST) Alternative Personnel Management System (APMS) (62 FR 54604, October 21, 1997) is designed to (1) improve hiring and allow NIST to compete more effectively for high-quality researchers through direct hiring, selective use of higher entry salaries, and selective use of recruiting allowances; (2) motivate and retain staff through higher pay potential, pay-for-performance, more responsive personnel systems, and selective use of retention allowances; (3) strengthen the manager's role in personnel management through delegation of personnel authorities; and (4) increase the efficiency of personnel systems through installation of a simpler and more flexible classification system based on pay banding through reduction of guidelines, steps, and paperwork in classification, hiring, and other personnel systems, and through automation.

This amendment modifies the October 21, 1997 **Federal Register** notice. Specifically, it modifies the classification structure for the Administrative (ZA) career path, Pay Band I through IV. NIST will continually monitor the effectiveness of this modification.

II. Basis for APMS Plan Modification

Modification of the APMS is based upon a change in the classification structure of the ZA career path. This new structural change will enable NIST to meet the intended design and objectives of the plan and increase the future vitality of the NIST workforce. The NIST APMS allows the NIST Director to make minor procedural modifications within already existing waivers of law or regulation with appropriate notice. Accordingly, NIST modifies the APMS to change the classification structure for the Administrative (ZA) career path, Pay Bands I through IV (set forth below).

III. Changes in the APMS Plan

The APMS at NIST, published in the **Federal Register** on October 21, 1997 (62 FR 54604), as amended, is modified as follows:

1. The chart titled ''NIST Career Paths and Pay Bands'' under the subsection titled ''Position Classification'' is replaced with:

NIST Career Paths and Pay Bands

GS Grades	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
CAREER PATHS								BANDS							
Scientific and Engineering					I			II			III			IV	V
Scientific and Engineering Technician			I			II				III		IV	V		
Administrative (ZA)						I					II		III	IV	V
Support (ZS)	I		II		III		IV			V					

[FR Doc. 2015–24224 Filed 9–23–15; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Proposed Information Collection; Comment Request; Coastal Zone Management Program Administration

AGENCY: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce, as part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork and respondent burden, invites the general public and other Federal agencies to take this opportunity to comment on proposed and/or continuing information collections, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995.

DATES: Written comments must be submitted on or before November 23, 2015.

ADDRESSES: Direct all written comments to Jennifer Jessup, Departmental Paperwork Clearance Officer, Department of Commerce, Room 6616, 14th and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20230 (or via the Internet at *JJessup@doc.gov).*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Requests for additional information should be directed to Allison Castellan, (301) 713–3155 ext. 125 or *Allison.Castellan@noaa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Abstract

This request is for revision and extension of a currently approved information collection.

In 1972, in response to intense pressure on United States (U.S.) coastal resources, and because of the importance of U.S. coastal areas, the U.S. Congress passed the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (CZMA), 16 U.S.C. 1451 *et seq.* The CZMA authorized a federal program to encourage coastal states and territories to develop comprehensive coastal management programs. The CZMA has been reauthorized on several occasions, most recently with the enactment of the Coastal Zone Protection Act of 1996. (CZMA as amended). The program is administered by the Secretary of Commerce, who in turn has delegated this responsibility to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) National Ocean Services (NOS).

The coastal zone management grants provide funds to states and territories to: Implement federally-approved coastal management programs; complete information for the Coastal Zone Management Program (CZMP) Performance Management System; develop program assessments multi-year strategies to enhance their programs within priority areas under Section 309 of the CZMA; submit documentation as described in the CZMA Section 306a on the approved coastal zone management programs; submit requests to update their federally-approved programs through amendments or program changes; and develop and submit state coastal nonpoint pollution control programs (CNP) as required under Section 6217 of the Coastal Zone Act Reauthorization Amendments.

Revision: The CZMP Performance Measurement System has been revised to reduce the number of measures on which state programs are required to report, resulting in an overall decrease in reporting burden for the performance measurement system. The assessment process under CZMA Section 309 has also been refined to rely more on readily

available existing data and allow states to more quickly focus their assessments on high-priority enhancement areas.

II. Method of Collection

Respondents have a choice of electronic or paper formats for submitting program documents, assessment and strategy documents, and other required materials. Grant applications are submitted electronically via Grants.gov and performance reports are submitted electronically through NOAA Grants Online. Performance measurement data is submitted through an online database. Methods of submittal for other program documents and required materials include electronic submittal via email, mail and facsimile transmission of paper forms, or submittal of electronic files on compact disc.

III. Data

OMB Control Number: 0648–0119.

Form Number: None.

Type of Review: Regular submission (revision and extension of a current information collection).

Affected Public: State. Local and Tribal Governments.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 34.

Estimated Time per Response: Performance reports, 27 hours; assessment and strategy documents, 240 hours; Section 306a documentation, 5 hours; amendments and routine program changes, 16 hours; CNP documentation, 320 hours; CZMA Performance Management System, 24 hours.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 6,133 hours.

Estimated Total Annual Cost to Public: $850 in recordkeeping/reporting costs.

IV. Request for Comments

Comments are invited on: (a) Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information shall have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden (including hours and cost) of the proposed collection of information; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including through the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

Comments submitted in response to this notice will be summarized and/or included in the request for OMB approval of this information collection; they also will become a matter of public record.

Dated: September 21, 2015.

Sarah Brabson,

NOAA PRA Clearance Officer.

[FR Doc. 2015–24287 Filed 9–23–15; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–08–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Western Pacific Fishery Management Council; Public Meetings

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of public meetings and hearings.

SUMMARY: The Western Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council) will hold meetings of its 121st Scientific and Statistical Committee (SSC), American Samoa Regional Ecosystem Advisory Committee (REAC), Fishing Industry Advisory Committee (FIAC), American Samoa Advisory Panel (AP) and its 164th Council meeting to take actions on fishery management issues in the Western Pacific Region. The Council will also convene meetings of the Pelagic and International Standing Committee, Program Planning and Research Standing Committee, and Executive and Budget Standing Committee.

DATES: The meetings will be held between October 13 and October 22, 2015. For specific times and agendas, see **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION.**

ADDRESSES: The 121st SSC will be held at the Council office, 1164 Bishop Street, Suite 1400, Honolulu, HI 96813, phone: (808) 522–8220. The REAC, FIAC, American Samoa AP, Pelagic and International Standing Committee and 164th Council meetings will be held at the Rex Lee Auditorium, Department of Commerce, Pago Pago, American Samoa; phone: (684) 633–5155. The Program Planning and Research Standing Committee and Executive and Budget Standing Committee will be held at the Sadies by the Sea conference room in Pago Pago, American Samoa; phone: (684) 633–5981. The Fishers Forum will be held at Fagatogo Marina, Fagatogo, American Samoa.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kitty M. Simonds, Executive Director, phone: (808) 522–8220.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The 121st SSC meeting will be held between 8:30 a.m. and 5 p.m. on October 13–14, 2015. The Council's REAC will be held between 8:30 a.m. and 1 p.m., FIAC between 2 p.m. and 5 p.m. and AP between 6 p.m. and 9 p.m. on October 19, 2015. The Council's Pelagic and International Standing Committee will be held between 9 a.m. and 12 noon, Program Planning and Research Standing Committee between 1 p.m. and 3 p.m., and Executive and Budget Standing Committee between 3 p.m. and 5 p.m. on October 20, 2015. The 164th Council meeting will be held between 8:30 a.m. and 5 p.m. on October 21–22, 2015. In addition, the Council will host a Fishers Forum on October 17, 2015, between 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.

In addition to the agenda items listed here, the SSC and Council will hear recommendations from Council advisory groups. Public comment periods will be provided throughout the agendas. The order in which agenda items are addressed may change. The meetings will run as late as necessary to complete scheduled business. Background documents will be available from, and written comments should be sent to, Mr. Edwin Ebisui, Chair, Western Pacific Fishery Management Council, 1164 Bishop Street, Suite 1400, Honolulu, HI 96813, phone: (808) 522–8220 or fax: (808) 522–8226.

Agenda for 121st SSC Meeting

8:30 a.m.–5 p.m., Tuesday, October 13, 2015

1. Introductions
2. Approval of Draft Agenda and Assignment of Rapporteurs
3. Status of the 119th & 120th SSC Meeting Recommendations
4. Report from the Pacific Islands Fisheries Science Center Director
5. Program Planning
   - A. Integrated Stock Assessment Model for Data Poor Stocks
   - B. Territorial Bottomfish P* Working Group Report
   - C. Specification of Acceptable Biological Catch for the Territorial Bottomfish Fishery for Fishing Years 2016 and 2017 (Action Item)
   - D. Atlantis Model for Near-Shore Ecosystems in Guam
   - E. Implementing an Assessment Prioritization Process
   - F. Center for Independent Experts Review Reports
   - 1. Bycatch Estimation Model
   - 2. Length-based Assessment Model
   - G. Public Comment
   - H. SSC Discussion and Recommendations
6. Pelagic Fisheries
   - A. Hawaii & American Samoa Longline Fisheries Reports
   - B. National Bycatch Report (NBR) Longline Bycatch Reports 2011–13
   - C. International Fisheries